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Mummy's Darling

Photo: • E. F. Ferreira

GOLFING PREMIER WITH A CABINET HANDICAP

(See Page 3)

Of Palmists

by

GERTRUDE MURRAY

IN a recently published book a writer suggests that the police would do well to consult a palmist when in doubt regarding the guilt or innocence of a prisoner.

At first I took the remark to be intended for wit, but on reading further it became plain that the man was very serious indeed. He even went on to say that physicians, too, should seek advice from the same source whenever perplexed as to whether an operation would benefit a patient, or the reverse.

Needless to say, I fancy, I was too stunned to be able to read any more for quite a while. I sat long, as in a dream, picturing the plight of a merely "suspected" criminal whose fate should hang on the results of the average palmist's scrutiny of his hand! .....I felt that the law-makers of the Dark Ages, with their preference for the 'ordeal by fire', may be said, by comparison, to have given "their" prisoners a really sporting chance.

Yet so amazingly great is the faith of the general public in palmists, astrologers and similar dealers in mystery that, as far as I know, the above has called forth not one single comment up till now! It would indeed almost seem as if, far from diminishing such faith, the 'hard materialism' of the twentieth century but serves to increase it. Nor is this credulity by any means confined to India alone.

In no country that I have visited have I ever failed to encounter large numbers of quite well educated, and often even scholarly, people, who placed more faith in palmists than in that which their five senses made plain to them. Time and again have I met with persons who, convinced of the veracity of palmistic predictions of future happiness and prosperity, have, in beatific anticipation of the same, carelessly allowed the "real" chance of happiness and success that life has offered to pass them by.

Lest the devotees of palmistry should hasten to accuse me of stiff-necked scepticism, let me mention without delay that I was once fully as eager of belief as they. But I subsequently allowed this tendency to be modified by experience. I do not, of course, herewith declare that no palmist has ever predicted future events correctly for me. Two at least (and in this very city) have done so with striking accuracy but they are the first of their kind that I have had the good fortune to meet. Every gazer into the future cannot be a Nostrodamus, any more than every singer can be a Caruso—but very few people seem able to grasp this fact.

Most people indeed appear ready to accept as Gospel truth whatever any palmist may happen to remark. One man of my acquaintance—otherwise quite a level-headed fellow—postpones journeys, changes his business plans and the like, continually, in anticipation of things which have been predicted for him by his palmist-guru. Whenever the predictions come to naught (which occurs all too frequently) the guru is always ready with a fluent explanation which, however far-fetched it may be, causes my friend's trust and faith to bloom anew with as much vigour as if they had never for a moment wilted.

After Indians I think one might place Italians as a close second on the list of devout believers in the science of the palm. In pre-war Rome (my home in those days) a really clever palmist could live like a lord, charging exorbitant fees and never lacking for clients. If, in addition to being clever, he could also boast of a few drops of oriental blood in his veins, he was at the top of the profession. In fact, even if he were the worst palmist in the world, I am sure that a full-blooded Oriental palmist, finding himself in the Eternal City, would have had no grounds for complaint against his destiny. (Unsuccessful oriental palmists take note!)

It was a never-failing source of amusement to me in Rome to note how invariable is the almost incredible ingenuousness of the average layman with regard to palmists.

"He "told" me that if I only had faith in my destiny I should get the job, and "just see how true his words were"!" cried one young man ecstatically, in my hearing once. The major part of his listeners were greatly impressed and several begged to know the palmist's address. Personally speaking, the young man's narrative left me cold. Being possessed of the diplomas necessary for the post he now occupied, as well as of a bright and pleasing personality, he must have been just the type his employers were looking for. And of examples of ingenuous belief such as the foregoing I could cite dozens. But there was at least "one" palmist in Rome whose powers of prophecy appeared to be striking. A lady, with whom I got into conversation through our staying in the same boarding house, related to me how he had foretold, almost to the day, the suicide of her husband!

I must say that, for the widow of a felo-de-se, she seemed to be extraordinarily gay and even frivolous, despite her forty and more years, tossing her auburn curls (she was a very pretty lady), jingling her glamourous long earrings, and smoking at a non-stop rate the daintiest cigarettes tipped with ruby-coloured silk, throughout her narrative. So perhaps she had invented the whole story just to make herself interesting (I have known two other similarly eccentric ladies). But if the gloomy tale was true, then that palmist was certainly unique among all the palmists of whom I ever heard tell, since while none of them, save he, have ever predicted disasters, the majority seem only to foresee such glowing happiness for their clients that I often wonder how it can be that the world is, notwithstanding, so full of sin and sorrow.

Speaking of sorrow, it has just crossed my mind that despite the ease with which he seems to earn his money, the average palmist may be often not a little deserving of our sympathy if his daily toil involves him in any scenes like one I recently witnessed.

*

A young lady had asked me to accompany her to a palmist whom she wished to consult regarding the likelihood of her marriage taking place in the near future. Actually there was little or no likelihood of the particular marriage that 'she' had in view ever taking place at all, since she and her beloved belonged to entirely different Indian communities, both their respective families were fiercely antagonistic to any talk of marriage between the two, and—worst of all—the young man in the case had already shown definite signs of considering the girl's charms really not worth all the bother and quarrelling they had already caused him.

The palmist, an extremely pleasant and kindly man, scanned my little friend's palm carefully.

"Don't you see any sign of marriage in the near future?"—she cried impatiently after a minute or so. With extreme delicacy the palmist conveyed the idea that he did not.

"But—"what nonsense"!" she exclaimed angrily, "how long am I to continue in this wretched situation then?—in this nerve-racking uncertainty?"

The palmist nervously hinted that he wasn't sure, but hastened to add the glad tidings that within a couple of years there "might" be a chance.

"Oh I'm not going to wait as long as "that" ", said my little friend with devastating finality, "he'll just "have" to make up his mind before "that". Look again! "And she thrust a vehement little hand close to the palmist's nose. The poor man looked so unhappy that I was just about to suggest that my friend should hold her peace, when the palmist remarked that the two-years-ahead nuptials would, in all probability, be with some other, more suitable, bridegroom. The effect of this well-meaning remark was like fire to powder.

"'What do you mean?' 'More' suitable! The 'idea!' As if anyone in the 'world' could 'ever' be more suitable than 'he' is! I'll never 'hear' of marrying anyone else!"—cried my angry little friend, looking as if she were about to slap the unfortunate palmist, who hurried to observe that actually the lines in her palm were not very clear and that, quite possibly, the bridegroom 'might' be the man of her choice.

"Well then why couldn't you say so before?"—burst out the exasperated girl, and as if her time were far too precious to be wasted any longer in such a manner she rose to go, demanding contemptuously the extent of her indebtedness to the crestfallen man of mystery.

"Nothing, Madame, since I don't seem to have satisfied you", said the poor fellow gallantly, but his chivalry went entirely unappreciated by the object of it.

"Considering the 'nonsense' he talked, I don't see how he could have 'dared' to ask any fee", she said indignantly in none too low an undertone to me as she flounced out into the sunshine, and I reflected how different an experience she would have had if her harsh criticism had been addressed to Mr. Pryce, the first palmist I ever encountered.

He (Mr. Pryce) was a military looking gentleman who spent most of his time in commercial pursuits that were generally unsuccessful, but who possessed so distinct a flair for the occult as to make him socially much sought after. His wife, Laura, (surely the meekest woman who ever wore a wedding ring, yet none the less cruelly tyrannised over by Mr. Pryce, whom she worshipped) being a pianist of considerable talent, (strangely enough, in the more vivacious type of music), I frequently, when a very young girl, used to visit their shabby and depressing two-room home in one of the most dreary quarters of London, in order to enjoy the melodies that her fingers drew, almost miraculously, from an ancient piano that might have come from a junk shop.

I shall never forget the occasion on which Mr. and Mrs. Pryce were invited to a party by another lady of my acquaintance.

Finding a number of her guests shy and disinclined to talk after the first commonplaces had been exchanged, the hostess asked Mr. Pryce if he would consent to read the hands of such of the company as might desire to know their future. Always delighted by any chance to step into the limelight, Mr. Pryce was only too ready to oblige, and was soon the centre of a whirlpool of eagerly extended hands.

The first to be selected for the honour of Mr. Pryce's attention was the hand of a mature but well-preserved lady of distinct good looks, whose charm was nevertheless modified by a most masculine firmness of expression.

Whether Mr. Pryce's palmistic predictions and readings were actually far less wonderful than they were generally held to be, I do not know, since for some reason or other he always refused to read 'my' hand—or whether on that occasion he had imbibed too freely of our hostess's good cheer, I cannot say. All that I know is that the firm-lipped lady declared, after a few minutes, that his reading of her past life was incorrect in every detail, she was not a widow, she had never been abroad, nor had she ever occupied herself with teaching. And though she smiled as she spoke, there was yet a glint in her eye that showed she was far from feeling as pleasant as her manner. But it would have taken more than a glint to daunt Mr. Pryce.

"Stuff and nonsense, Madame!" he exclaimed irritably—"don't I see it all here?"—giving her palm an unnecessarily sharp flick as he spoke.

"No you do not, Sir!" cried the lady, her eyes now definitely flashing, "as if 'I' shouldn't know best what you can read in my palm?"

The hostess hastened forward to soothe her heated guests, but only succeeded in being herself dragged into the fray. On her gently remarking that if the lady objected to his further scrutiny of her palm, her wishes must be respected, Mr. Pryce rose passionately to his feet (a tall imposing figure of a man) stipulating that if her guests wished for his respect they must begin by respecting him.

"Oh but we all do respect you, dear Mr. Pryce," said the poor embarrassed hostess, "both as a dear friend-a-a-clever palmist-and—".

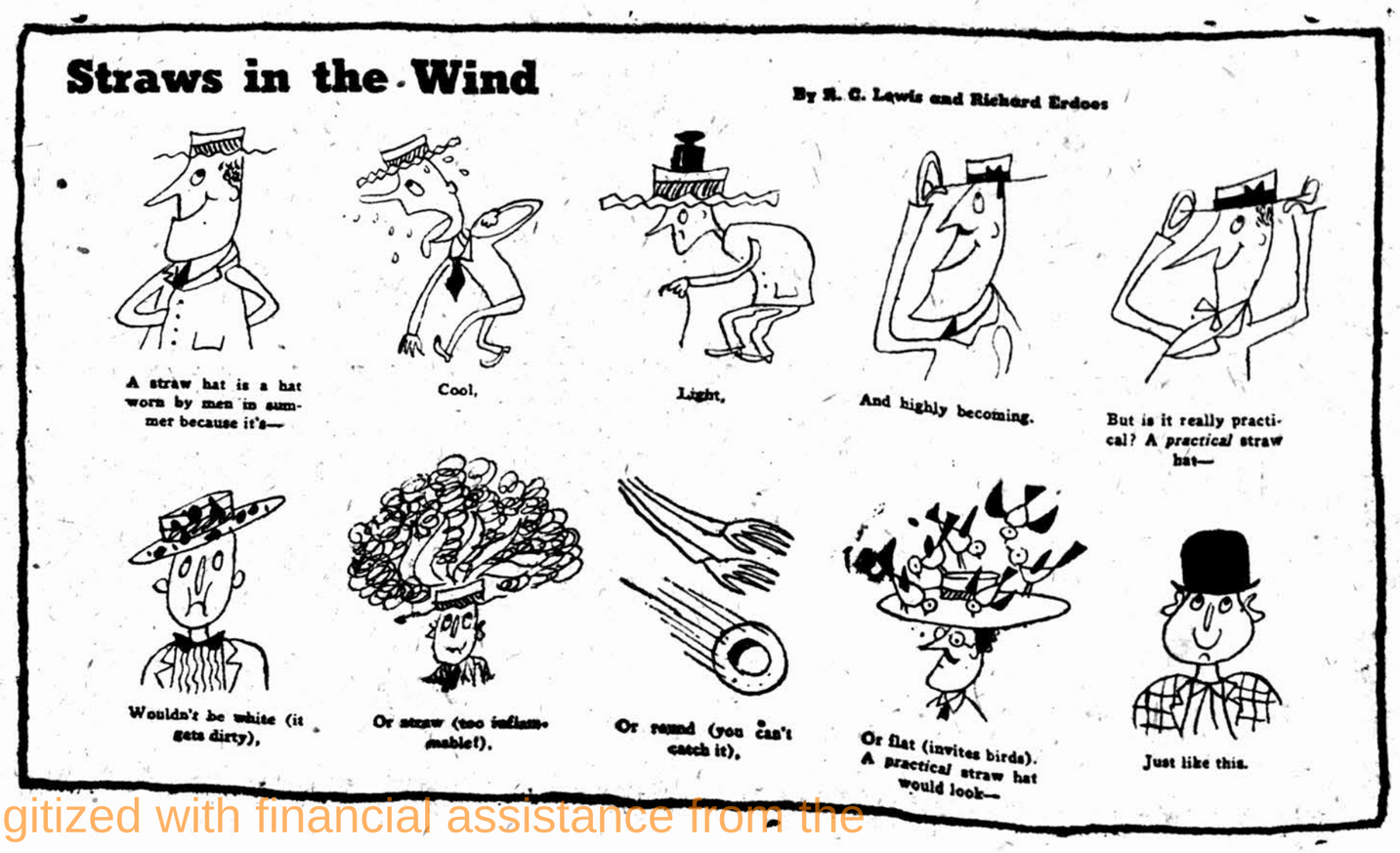
"'Clever palmist!" thundered Mr. Pryce, "You don't seem to be aware, Madame, that I'm the most supernatural thing God ever put breath into! Then, as his eye caught the almost hypnotised gaze of the gentle Mrs. Pryce, "Come, Laura! We leave this house!" And he swept from the room, followed unquestioningly by his faithful little shadow.

Yes, an encounter between Mr. Pryce and my lovesick little Bombay friend would be well worth witnessing.

The Perfect Mind

What stubbing, plowing, digging, and harrowing is to land, that thinking, reflecting, examining is to the mind. Each has its proper culture, and as the land that is suffered to lie waste and wild for a long time will be overspread with brushwood, brambles, and thorns, which have neither use nor beauty, so there will not fail to sprout up in a neglected, uncultivated mind, a great number of prejudices and absurd opinions, which own their origin partly to the soil itself, the passions, and imperfectiongs of the mind of man, and partly to those seeds which chance to be scattered in it by every wind of doctrine which the cunning of statesmen, the singularity of pedants, and the superstition of fools shall raise.

BERKELEY.


Straws in the Wind
By R. G. Lewis and Richard Erdoes
A straw hat is a hat worn by men in summer because it's—
Cool,
Light,
And highly becoming.
But is it really practical? A practical straw hat—
Wouldn't be white (it gets dirty),
Or straw (too inflammable!).
Or round (you can't catch it),
Or flat (invites birds). A practical straw hat would look—
Just like this.

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GOLFING PREMIER WITH A CABINET HANDICAP

★

By George H. Burrows

JOHN ALOYSIUS COSTELLO, THE MAN WHO HAS SUCCEEDED EAMON DE VALERA AS PRIME MINISTER OF EIRE AFTER 16 YEARS OF THE LATTER'S RULE IS A KEEN GOLFER WHO NOW HAS A HANDICAP OF A DIFFERENT KIND: HIS TEAM OF COALITION MINISTERS EXTENDS FROM MILD LABOUR ON THE LEFT TO MILD FASCISM ON THE RIGHT. WHAT UNITES THE TEAM IS A COMMON DETERMINATION TO WITHSTAND THE ONRUSH OF COMMUNISM ACROSS EUROPE.

●

JOHN ALOYSIUS COSTELLO has the golfer's technique. With him it is the same in politics as in golf: "The shortest way to the hole is the direct way and mind the bumps!"

But Mr. Costello does not think much about golf in these busy days. Since he was elected Prime Minister of Eire at the head of an inter-party Government he has begun to carry a bag full of problems instead of golf clubs.

He is no ordinary politician, as one would consider his predecessor Eamon de Valera who never was a man of the people. "Dev" was always slightly uncomfortable in company, never completely at ease.

Mr. Costello is different. Born in 1891, son of a city alderman, his boyhood life was conditioned in Dublin's built-up areas. He played on the pavements along railway lines nearby. Kicked a football with his chums—a normal boy, with a bent for study.

Chose The Law

Young Costello chose the law as his career. While Dublin was driven with shot and shell as the Republicans fought it out against the British Costello went through the dangerous streets to continue his studies at the university and when the Civil War had blown over (1922) leaving the Irish Free State with a Government of Irosmen he took up his first job as an assistant law officer in the Department of Justice.

Today he is Prime Minister of a Republic he never wished to see born a secret birth which Mr. de Valera presided over and kept unannounced for at least seven years. De Valera also produced another invention a President for Eire, and held him up as further and irrefutable evidence that Eire was a Republic in fact as well as name.

Costello's judgment on De Valera and his pretensions was bitter. The burden of his speech was that while De Valera might create at will whatever kind of state he wished he never could create a genuine republic while at the same time he retained the King of Great Britain and Ireland as he is so styled today, to act for Eire in certain diplomatic and consular functions.

And now John Aloysius Costello finds himself guiding the uncertain feet of the stripling republic which still retains the King of Great Britain and Ireland as an essential instrument in international affairs.

Enemy Of The Crown

Mr Costello's chief lieutenant and Minister for External Affairs Mr. Sean MacBride, is in actual practice an adviser of King George now yet a few years ago Mr. MacBride was one of the leaders of the Irish Republican Army, avowed enemy of the Crown's forces. On taking up his office Mr. MacBride did say that he was not satisfied with the particular Act under which Eire is a republic and remains associated with monarchy for certain specified purposes but he put the matter on the very long political finger by saying that the people had not given his party a mandate to make any change and therefore his plans would remain in abeyance.

But there will be other changes in Eire of more practical importance to the man in the street and the taxpayer. His Finance Minister, Mr. Patrick McGilligan, is working backwards along the path of Socialism. It is Mr. McGilligan's point—and one that is widely upheld in Eire—that all social service schemes such as free boots, free milk, free firewood and fuel, free hospital treatment, free this and that are mere doles to kep people in idleness and that the cost falls alu too heavily on the men who are not afraid of hard work

Mr. McGiligan aptly names such services as plain charity and is about to persuade Mr. Costello to scrap those services which cannot be dragged within an essentially useful definition and therefore cannot be justified. It is a big thing to do in a small country and maybe a dangerous thing to attempt when even America thinks it is a good thing to grant subsidies to help Europe recover in the face of a Communist threat.

Liberty Of The Individual

And with this Communist threat Mr. Costello always a lover of freedom—although his party, Eine Gael, brought in the first Public Safety Acts in self-governed Ireland—is to make a bold bid in the future to retain freedom for everyone—even opponents. He believes in the essential liberty of the individual citizen, a belief enhanced by the terrible things done in Europe by dictatorship. So with one brush of his hand he has ended a 15-year-old rule by military court in Eire. Under the laws which legalise this court men were arrested and so closely confined that even their legal advisers were often not permitted to see them for days.

No one wanted to shout about the existence of these courts in Ireland but there were many law-abiding citizens who knew that if these same courts had been operating in any country lying to the east of Europe they would have been denounced as tools of a totalitarian power.

Greetings To The Pope

Mr. Costello heads a strongely assorted team of ministers. If one of them should burst out of the self-made golden ring that at present encloses them Mr. Costello will either have to show an unsuspected degree of statecraft or go under. He himself is the Right and so his first act was to send a cable of filial greetings to the Pope for Eire is one of the few lands that still recognise and accept the spiritual overlordship of the Holy Father in Rome

That gesture will keep the Communists out of Ireland for a time, or rather it will keep them underfround; for if Communism should pop up and start looking for trouble Mr Costello is the man who would go after it like a terrier after a rat.

Costello's handicap is the difficult team he has to handle in the inter-party Government which he controls. His own political party, Fine Gael, has for years been trying to edge quietly and unobtrusively to the left of Mr. De Valera, and has never succeeded. Mr. MacBride's Republican party is a contradiction inasmuch as it is of the extreme left in nationalist politics and also has a strong hankering after the things of the benevolent Right. The two Labour groups in the Government are milk-and water socialists because the temper of Ireland still idolises individual effort and money in the bank and will have nothing to do with authoritarian ideas that smack of Communism or National-Socialism.

And in this strange mixture there is an unexpected appreciation of some of the mild forms of Fascism which in Ireland could be renamed "vocationalism."

This inter-party Government will last as long as he parties comprising it want it to last; and that will certainly be at the least, until they have got their second wind about three years from now.

For they are bound together by a common fear—the onrush of Communism across Europe

Following the closing of the American Army built bridge across the River Elbe "for repairs"—all traffic travelling across the Russian zone along the 120 miles stretch of Autobahn to the British zone of Helmstedt must make a detour to the village of Neigripp where a German-operated hand ferry carries it over the river. Although there are two more bridges nearby, the Russians will not allow any traffic to use them—and nobody can see any sign of the "repairs" being carried out. People boarding the ferry to cross the river to the village of Niegripp

THE OLDEST MONARCH IN THE WORLD

A Close-Up Study Of King Gustav V Of Sweden

BY E. MICHAEL SALZER

An elderly but sprightly monarch who will go hunting from dawn to afternoon, change into evening clothes and drive to a friend's house for a game of bridge until midnight, and then return to duty to sign over a hundred state papers at such a fast rate that his secretary has to use sand to blot them. The monarch—King Gustav V of Sweden was 90 this June. *(Pictures On Page 28)*

FOR the first time in 60 years the tall, thin, angular King Gustav V of Sweden sat on the lawn tennis sidelines this year during his annual spring holiday on the French Riviera.

Every day he sat at the courts watching others play his favourite game, which has been his sporting passion since he first played it at Nice in the 'eighties.

"It is heartbreaking just to sit and watch", he complained to a friend; "it makes you realise that you are really getting old."

And so it seems that 1948, in the June of which King Gustav reached his ninetieth birthday, must be marked as the year in which Europe's oldest monarch, by order of the doctors, finally parted company with his youth.

Last year it had already become awkward for his tennis opponents to make the old gentleman chase around the court. They had to place the ball carefully, so that he could bounce it back without much footwork. But, even then, they had to admit that some of the king's unique lobs fooled them.

He could drop the ball just a couple of inches from the base line with uncanny precision just as he still gets his quarry when hunting without wasting many bullets. Recently he bagged a 16-pointer elk and a roebuck: he has to sit on a folding stool when shooting but rarely misses his target. Today hunting and fishing are the only outdoor sports left for him.

His Hunting Bag

I was shown his hunting trophies in the billiard room of the royal castle. Ninety-four elks, 126 deer, and 1,007 roebucks represent the choice specimens of his life's hunting bag, which contains well over 5,000 animals.

A hunting day usually begins at dawn and lasts until well in the afternoon. After a shower the king changes into evening clothes and drives out to a friend's house for a game of bridge. On his return at midnight he signs the 100 or more state papers prepared during the day, a task which takes him half an hour. His secretary blots the signatures with sand as he piles them into the 'out' tray: a paper blotter would waste time.

When he was born, he was thought by the doctors to be too weak to live. He was quickly baptised and held at the font by a 77-year-old aunt who had come to Sweden with the first Bernadotte in Napoleonic times.

"It always gives me a delightful pleasure to confound the learned medicos," the king remarked when someone asked him how he manages to be so fit and yet smoke 50 or 60 specially made cigarettes a day. Doctors had warned him some 20 years ago of the fatal effect of nicotine.

Golden Monograms

His cigarettes and match boxes bear the royal monogram in gold, and the matches are blue and yellow, the Swedish colours. But do not let this golden monogram business mislead you into the belief that there is any ceremonial hullaballoo about Sweden's first citizen. When travelling abroad he went under the incognito of "Mister G", which has now worn threadbare, since everyone knows it, but whenever possible he maintains the informality of "Mister G." His audiences are the most informal chats.

Sweden had the first Socialist government in Europe and Labour has ruled for the greater part of King Gustav's 40-year reign. He is going with the "left" all the way his people wanted him to go, but he has also helped to maintain the equilibrium between all the social strata.

During a training game with the king, Suzanne Lenglen, the women's world tennis champion, shouted: "Keep more to the left, Sire, much more to the left." "All right," was the acid reply, "you are talking precisely like my Prime Minister. That's what he tells me all the time."

His friendly personal relations with his ministers never tolerate any undue familiarity, however. The king is insistent on etiquette. When one of the new ministers one day turned up in a roll-collar pullover and corduroy slacks at a Cabinet council, Gustav V went up to him and admired his outfit.

"Very fine indeed, nice colours and good material", he said "I wear the same kind of thing—when I go shooting". That minister has rarely worn anything but black at these meetings since.

The Frugal Menu

THERE are few guests at the castle except when special occasions demand it. Even then, whilst offering his visitors a 12-course banquet, the king sticks to his frugal menu of fish and salads, cheese and fruit. Unlike his fellow nonagenarian Bernard Shaw, the Swedish king is opposed to the idea of being vegetarian or teetotaller. "A little of everything never does any harm", he considers.

The normal day begins at eight with a study of the newspapers, followed by a simple breakfast and an hour at the photograph-covered desk with his private correspondence. Then he discusses court matters with his chamberlain, sees ministers or private visitors.

After lunch he usually rests in the drawing room where he keeps his unique collection of old Swedish silver. Some afternoons he spends with his needlework. Some of his tapestries are on the altars of various churches in Sweden.

Nowadays the Crown Prince has taken over the duties of representing the court at exhibitions and meetings to relieve the king from tedious routine of hand-shaking and pleasantries. But the king often visits friends, including his former doctor Axel Munthe, the brooding nonagenarian author of the "Story of San Michaele."

Fashionable Dresser

The king enjoys life and still visits theatres and invites artists and circus people to the castle. He especially delights in watching conjurers and knows many tricks himself. Last year he invited caustic comments when he visited several performances of Serrita Serrano, the Spanish singer, asked her to the palace, and signed his autograph on her guitar. I think he likes to shock the rather stodgy Swedish people. To look younger, he shaved his beard off. He always dresses according to the latest cut and carefully chooses tie and cuff-links every morning from his large collection.

"Only when people lose interest in their appearance, are they really getting old", he says. Nowadays he rarely goes out alone but he still continues his role of Harun al Rashid whenever opportunity permits.

Some time ago he noticed a pale young girl in the crowd watching a tennis game. He had his equerry inquire into her circumstances. "So pale in the summer?" he asked. "Perhaps she cannot afford a holiday!"

A few days later the girl, who was a student alone in Stockholm and had to work during the vacations, received a scholarship and a cheque for a summer holiday on the seaside.

His people, who now celebrate his 90th birthday, sense their intimate relationship with their king. Typical perhaps is the little note that a peasant girl from the north country sent to him, together with a 2 kronor silver piece: "....So that you can buy yourself what you really like best on your birthday!"

NEW LIGHT IN BRAIN SURGERY

By Thomas R. Henry

A simple but radical surgical operation which severs part of the bridge between man's new and old brains—essentially cutting the human mind free from the torture of self-concern has been reported to the American Psychiatric Association meeting here

By a slash with a steel chisel into the front of the brain—inserting the instrument between the eyeball and the eyelid and driving it through a thin wall of skull—Dr. Walter Freeman, Professor of Neurology at George Washington University, cuts a considerable portion of the nerve pathways between the Thalamus and the prefrontal lobes of the cerebral cortex.

The operation takes about ten minutes. Dr. Freeman has operated upon 10 or 12 cases on a busy afternoon. The surgeon already has approximately 100 cases in his records. There have been no fatalities. Important improvements in mental and emotional conditions have been achieved. But the great value of the procedure, says Dr. Freeman, is that it can be carried out by any competent psychiatrist and the method is available to mental hospitals where no facilities exist for neurosurgery.

This type of brain surgery apparently is adapted to a variety of conditions. It seems to work well in early cases of Schizophrenia or "soul-splitting," the most devastating mental disease of the modern world, but is essentially useless in advanced cases. It also relieves cases of prolonged "anxiety," such as used to be called nervous breakdowns. Several of Dr. Freeman's patients have been overworked businessmen. It works best on women who become agitated and depressed during the change of life.

The Thalamus is a knob-shaped mass of nerve tissue buried deeply under the cerebrum or grey top of the brain. It is the old brain of vertebrates, of the dinosaurs and the most primitive mammals. For countless generations of evolution it represented the apex of mental development. It had crudely developed centers of sight, smell and hearing.

It was a brain for "thinking" only in the crudest sense of the word. Stimulation of the Thalamus from the outside world set loose automatic reactions of flight, self-defense, courtship and the like. These reactions in early vertebrates probably were accompanied by generalized feelings which permeated the entire body, the prototypes of emotions.

The Thalamus remains the "emotion brain" in man. Here, if anywhere, is the seat of the psychoanalyst's "sub-conscious." But through about 100,000,000 years of evolution a new brain has been built up in mammals, reaching its greatest development in human beings.

The evolutionary development of the brain has been much like the development of farmhouses in many parts of the United States. First there was a log cabin. Later a couple of rooms were added to accommodate a larger family and the old cabin was used only as a kitchen or woodshed. Still later other rooms were added. But the original cabin remains an integral part of the house. The Thalamus might be considered the log cabin of the mind, long since outmoded but still in use. It remains the part of the brain where men get mad, scared, sex crazy and the like

The Mediator

The new brain, the great folded mass of grey matter which lies like a roof over all the lower parts, receives these emotion impulses from the Thalamus, refines them, balances them against each other, mediates the rational behaviour known as "thinking." But in certain people, and at sometimes in all people, the emotional stimuli from the Thalamus surge up too strongly. The conscious brain is unable to keep the subconscious under control. Perhaps the nerve cells of this new brain itself become exhausted by overwork. So many cannot control their tempers, are tortured with constant fears and worries, and actually may become "crazy," in the popular sense of the word.

By partially separating the two brains, Dr. Freeman is able to modify these irrational reactions. The operation differs in technique rather than principle from brain surgery of the past with similar ends in view.

About ten years ago Dr. Freeman with Dr James W. Watts, also of the George Washington Faculty, first introduced in the United States the radical procedure of 'Frontal Lobotomy"—boring two holes through the skull into the front of the brain as a treatment of extreme emotional instability The theory at that time was that this operation severed nerve pathways from two areas of the prefrontal Lobes of the brian, now generally recognized as the seats of imagination and originality, to the posterior Lobes of the brain which govern over behaviour.

This operation since has been carried out all over the world. There have been at least 4,000 cases in the United States and about as many in England. Its effects have been vigorously, sometimes acrimoniously, debated among brain surgeons and psychiatrists. The death rate has been very low. The fact remains, however, that it can be performed only by skilled surgeons with special instruments. Also some cases have resulted in serious personality deterioration.

The new operation is simpler and avoids these handicaps. The eye sockets are natural roadways into the brain. A specially construction chisel pushed upward at an appropriate angle strikes a thin wall of bone, the thinnest part of the skull. The chisel can be pushed through this wall with a few strokes of a surgeon's hammer. Its blade then is in the precise area of the brain's grey matter trversed by nerve paths from the Thalamus to areas nine and ten of the prefrontal cerebral Cortex, the recently determined sites of imagination.

Recovery is very rapid. Within half an hour the patient is wide awake, with no memory of what has happened. Dr. Freeman has seldom observed any untoward after-effects—such as severe headaches or weeks spent in a daze, which sometimes followed the frontal Lobotomy operation. Also there has been no personality deterioration, such as also sometimes attended the old lobotomies

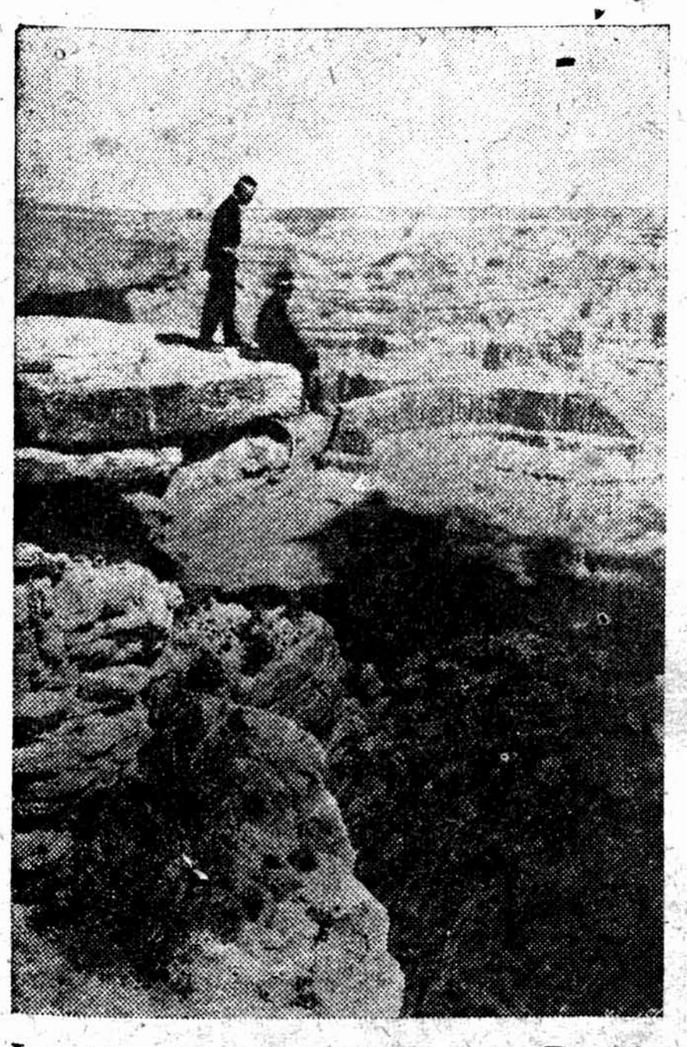
The new operation is known as 'transorbital lobotomy". Dr. Freeman recommends it only for cases which have proved resistant to other kinds of psychiartic treatment, such as a series of conculsive electric shocks. If it proves a failure, as sometimes has been the case, the major operation of prefrontal lobotomy can be tied.

Usually a patient can leave the hospital within a day or so. The only evidence of the ordeal are two black eyes.

The first of these operations was performed by Dr Freeman early in 1946, but no report had been made until the results of an impressive number of cases could be made public.

The Grand Canyon & National Parks Of U.S.A.

By Dr. J. F. Bulsara



Looking Down Into The Depths Of The Grand Canyon

Children Of The Hopi Indians In The Grand Canyon Regions

There are some people who cannot help taking their duties seriously. If they did otherwise they would not be happy. Fortunately or unfortunately I belong to that category. However, by way of a little relaxation from the somewhat arduous task of studying civic administration in the United States, I decided on my way to Los Angeles to break journey at the Jalle Airport in the State of Arizona to see the famous Grand Canyon. I landed at 7 a.m. and a limousine was ready to take me to Hotel El Tovar situated on the south rim of the Canyon at a height of 6700 feet above sea level. It cost me several dollars to make the journey of about 30 miles as there was no other passenger at that unearthy hour to lighten my pecuniary burden.

I saw the grand sight of the eroded rock structure with its array of temples, towers, castles and various other fantastic shapes intricately carved out by the slow but steady action of wind, water and ice, playing on the solid rock over geological periods of millions of years. The sight shows you very vividly what wind and water can do to mighty rocks, soft or hard, lime, sandstone or granite. The Niagara Falls, another grand sight, nature shows you the same phenomenon, the mighty Niagara River slowly wearing out the rock, so that within the last 55,000 years, the site of the Falls has receded seven miles. It will further recede from the present site by about a mile in the next 1500 years as the annual cutting away of the rock by water and sand particles is measured at the rate of 2-1/2 to 4 feet according to the speed and level of the water flow.

Trip Round The Canyon

There are usually two sight-seeing trips that the tourists take—one a drive round the rim of the Canyon in a car extending over 50 miles and another a mule trip down the Canyon for over a mile to the level of the river Colorado, which has cut the Canyon so deep I preferred the latter. Though the mule safari was somewhat strenuous and tiring and more costly, I was fortunate to use the stratified rock depicting the layers of various geological periods of earth's history from the Archean to the Permian with the animal and plant life that inhabited the earth during the several periods—a footprint here, a fossil there—all marked out on the spots by properly labelled signposts or preserved in the Museum. The Grand Canyon is a petrified paradise for the student of geology and hundreds of American College students make the pilgrimage each year for such study. Interpretative tours are arranged and assisted by the Ranger naturalists belonging to the National Parks Service in the Department of the Interior of the Federal Government.

State Hospitality

I said above that I went to the Grand Canyon by way of a little sightseeing relaxation. But I had not counted upon the enthusiastic hospitality of the State Department adequately. For, as I returned from what did not turn out to be a joy-ride but an expedition, and was massaging my leg muscles which had been overexercised riding the mule for over seven hours, I heard a telephone ring in my room at 8-15 p.m. asking me to go down The call was somewhat permtory and I went and was met by a warm handshake of Lt. L. A. Garrison, Ag. Superintendent of the Grand Canyon village. He had been asked in advance to show me round and give me all information about the village and the National Park. So next morning I went round with the obliging and kind Superintendent Lt. Garrison and learnt a good deal about the National Parks System and their management and organisation. It is a feature of American life and administration worthy of study, particularly when we are thinking of developing National Parks as The call was somewhat premptory the one near Kanderi Caves recently acquired by the Government of Bombay thanks to the enthusiasm of our Prime Minister the Hon'ble Br. B.G Kher.

The Americans are noted for their love of travel and outdoor life. The State and Federal Governments have done a great deal to foster and encourage this wonderlust and love of the open spaces. In no country is recreation so seriously taken as in the United States. There are numerous built camps and camping grounds all over the country for children and adults, and the school and college pupils, both boys and girls, regularly live camping life from a fortnight to a month each year during their vacations. The urban people not only go and help the farmers and thus earn a holiday in the country, but also earn some pocket money for holidaying expenses. There is an excellent system of highways in the country and millions own cars There is a finely organised net work of trailer parks, hotels for all pockets, 'motels' or cheaper rooms with hotel services for the lower income groups and dormitories and cottage for single persons and families at rents ranging from 50 cents to 4-1/2 dollars per day according to size. There are free camping grounds and sanitary services for those who wish to pitch their own tents or stay only for a day so that all income-groups are provided for. In every National Park, a private contractor is given the concession at a certain reasonable rental and he has to supply various services, amenities and conveniences at controlled rates and prices under the supervision of the Superintendents and higher officials of the National Parks Service. He develops amusements and entertainment to attract tourists and visitors and no second concessionaire is allowed in one Park The investment of some runs into millions of dollars.

You can purchase your daily requirements in the General Stores at controlled prices or buy your meals from the Cafetaria from 50 cents to a dollar. There is a community House provided by Government for recreational and club purposes, and arrangements are made with a doctor to run a hospital at fixed rates of payment. Water supply is looked after and provided for by Government and so are sanitary and sewage disposal services. There is a Post Office and even a jail house for the casual offender or drunkard. The residental areas for the Government staff and those employed by the Concessionaire are demarkated and ordinarily no private building or housing is permitted in the National Park once proclaimed as such by a Presidential Proclamation or a Congressional Act.

There is a Master Plan prepared for every National Park and the development takes place strictly according to plan For an area to be proclaimed or acquired and maintained as a National Park it must possess outstanding natural beauty or significance from an historical, geographical, zoological or geological view point. The idea is to maintain the vast area is as natural, unspoiled and unaffected a condition as possible. The fish and wild life or rare trees and plants are preserved with care and no hunting or shooting is permitted.

The movement has grown so strong that the Federal Government owns at present 27 National Parks and 84 National Monuments, whose total acreage comes to one per cent of the land area of the United States, Hawaii and Alaska, or about 30,000 square miles. Over 85 lacs of people are calculated to have visited the National Parks in 1946. More, than a million people visit-

The Boulder Dam

(Continued On Page 24)

FREEING CYPRUS FROM MOSQUITOES.
This picture shows: District Officer who is in charge of an area collectors ... which are caa tained in each worker's flag. Thus close supervision is kept on all workers.

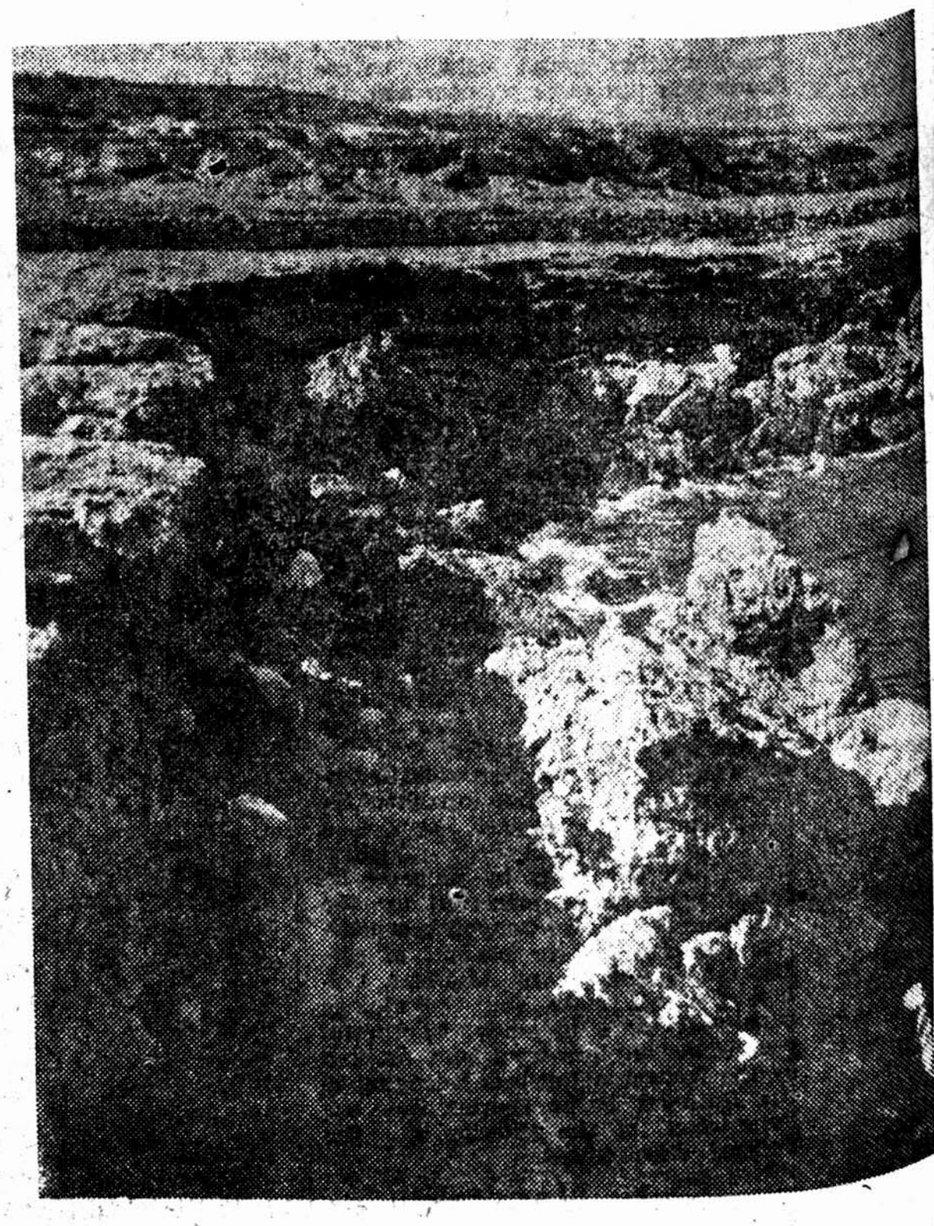
A Typical Anti-Mosquito Worker

CYPRUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST MOSQUITO

By Prof. G. MacDonald

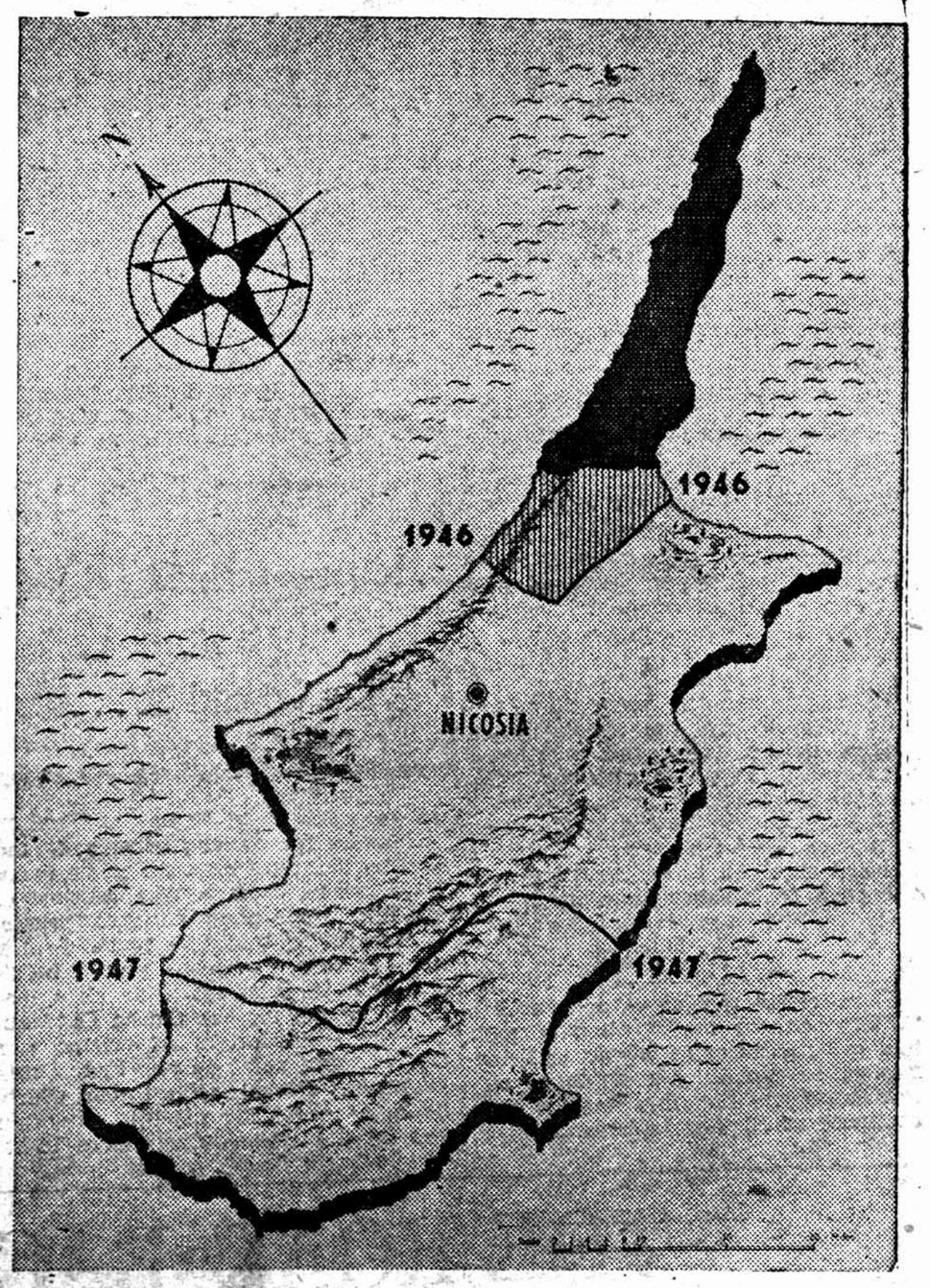
One of man's bitterest foes in the tropics is still not vanquished—the mosquito which subjects thousands to malaria and death. Perpetual rearguard action against such a powerful opponent is only a half-measure. For a country like India afflicted by the scourge, results of the campaign in Cyprus to exterminate the anopheles will, therefore, be of great interest.

Boy Scouts are among the independent checkers enlisted in the campaign here the ... explains how to search for mosquitoes which escape.



...ne Rocky Coast of Cyprus which is dotted with countless pools and see... ...ages in which mosquitoes breed. Each pool must be treated with insecticide.

Protective area (see map) guards against mosquitoes entering treated area. Traffic, such as a bus, is sprayed before entering the treated zone.



The plan of Action, Starting at the headland (shown shaded), every pool, stream, marsh and area of waterlogged ground was sprayed with insecticide. Other shaded area below is protective belt against entry of mosquitoes from untreated parts. This is the extent of the campaign by the end of the first year.

FORTY years ago Rupert Boyce wrote a book called "Mosquito Or Man?" At that time the mosquito dominated life in the warm half of the world; the mosquito decided where man could live and where he could not, what railways and other mechanical help he could have, whether he could bring up his children, and whether he could gather the crops he had sown. The mosquito ruled; disease was the means of enforcement of its will; man was the slave. Bayce asked if this was to continue.

Just before this, Ronald Ross had discovered the part played by the mosquito in carrying malaria. Since his exposure of its role man has known against whom to revolt to free himself. There have been many small skirmishes; there have been several big successful battles such as the conquest of malaria in Ismailia, in the Panama Canal Zone, in parts of Malaya, in the Pontine marshes and elsewhere, but however successful these have been they have left the enemy alive, in a position to revive and gain control again unless kept under constant subjection In each case man gained temporary mastery, to be maintained only by constant effort.

Ambitious Plan

Something rather more permanent has been gained in the campaign against the mosquito which carries yellow fever, and there have been a couple of recent examples, in Brazil and in Egypt, of an invading mosquito entering new territory being repelled and evicted.

Now a quite different type of campaign is being fought in Cyprus, one which might be compared to Montgomery's North Africa campaign which evicted the Germans from Africa. The object is not to subdue or gain temporary mastery over disease-carrying mosquitoes in Cyprus, but to exterminate them finally, ending them and the evil they do for ever.

This is a courageous step. It needs courage to make an ambitious plan and stake your reputation on fulfilling it, but it is being done. The three-year programme is half finished in less than half the allotted time. It needs imagination, too, to think what success will mean to Cyprus. Throughout its history it has for several months every year been as malarious as central Africa. Perhaps in two years it will be no more malarious than England, and a few years later even the damage malaria once did may be forgotten.

This work must now set the standard by which other works are judged. It would be unfair to claim casually that it could be repeated anywhere and everywhere. Difficulties will be met, and will have to be overcome with the same determination used in this example. But difficulties can be overcome, and research is the tool we use to overcome them. This work can be repeated, and the prize to be gained is so great that nothing should stop repetition. Just as Montgomery's Africa campaign led to the victories of Sicily, Italy, Normandy and the Rhine the Cyprus campaign should be the forerunner of a series of victories in man's fight against malaria.

Marshes are common in parts of Cyprus and form prolific breeding-places for mosquitoes. All marshes will be sprayed with mosquito-killing liquid.

Operational Details

For centuries Cyprus has never been free from the malaria mosquito. Attempts here and there destroyed its breeding-places and for a short time the disease would retreat. Then in 1946 the Government started a three-year campaign to destroy the anopheline mosquitoes on the island once and for all. Cyprus had already in its Medical Service, a first-class Anti-Malaria Unit which was enlarged to meet the needs of the campaign.

With money granted under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act work was begun on the long, narrow tongue of land shown shaded in the map. Here, the country has a little of everything hills, plains, marshes, and rockey sea-coast, Minute surveys were made of this area and every pool and stream and area of waterlogged ground was sprayed with insecticide. Checks were made every week thereafter to find whether mosquitoes were again breeding. If adult mosquitoes or larvae were found the area was once more treated with insecticide until it could reasonably be classed as "clean". To prevent mosquitoes from the untreated parts of the island coming in, a belt of country immediately in the rear was declared a protective zone and traffic through it was treated with insecticides. Such methods need the co-operation of the general public and in Cyprus this has been willingly given because the people realise the necessity of such measures.

The overall plan and what such an extensive campaign involves is indicated by the accompanying picture.

Mars is covered with areas of various colours—white, grey, orange, blue. The orange-coloured regions cover about two thirds of the area of Mars and are commonly considered to mark Martian deserts.

Some astronomers suggest the orange colour is caused by the rusting of the soil—that is, its combining with oxygen to make reddish earths. A further proof of the arid nature of these deserts are the dust storms that astronomers spy swirling over the surface of Mars.

About a third of Mars is covered by darkish regions, patches of colour ranging from green and blue to brown, red and purple. These are the area that seem to change in colour with the passage of the Martian seasons. In the spring, just as the polar cap retreats, a good many of the areas are green or blue—suggesting the coming out of plants in the spring. When summer comes, the areas darken into brown, red and purple. The colour cycle isn't absolute but varies from area to area. Still it has a definite resemblance to the colour changes in plant life on earth.

For this reason, astronomers have long felt that these coloured areas are covered with plants. Kuiper's February observations definitely established that, if these areas contain vegetation, it isn't forests, grasslands, or even ferns. The Cashman cell, which is used to break down the pattern of black light—heat or infra-red rays—given off by the planet, had first been tested on plant life earth. Kuiper knew the higher forms of plant life gave a typical infra-red pattern because of the water they contained. But examination of the green areas of Mars with the Cashman cell showed this pattern was absent. On the other hand, the pattern was perfectly consistent for primitive plants, the lichens and the mosses found on earth.

Considering all the evidence, the problem of what form of life inhabits Mars points straight at the lichens. Lichens are perhaps the hardiest of all known plants.

Meantime there are other approaches coming up to help settle the problem, Palomar's 200-inch telescope isn't primarily intended for looking at Mars or any other planet, but it may photograph Mars and definitely settle the canal legend once and for all. At present, even with the best telescopes, Mars is photographed with time exposures. During the exposure, there is a shimmering effect which makes it almost impossible to get a clear picture of the planet. With the big telescope, it will be possible to take snapshots, even motion pictures of Mars. If such pictures should turn up evidence of the canals, there will be no possible answer except to admit that intelligent beings of some sort do exist on Mars.

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THE IMMORTAL 'W. G.'

ONE of the greatest tributes to W. G. Grace—the Grand Old Man of cricket—the centenary of whose birth was recently celebrated in Britain, is that even by such great contemporaries as Ranjitsinhji (himself one of cricket's immortals) he was recognised as "champion" and "master."

For 43 years—nearly twice the span of most first-class cricketers' careers—the bearded imposing figure of the Doctor strode the cricket scene like a Colossus. To argue how he could compare as a batsman with Hobbs' and Bradman's later years, or how he would fare on modern wickets, against present-day bowlers, would be profitless.

He came upon the scene when wickets were, to say the least, "rough' (often, indeed, they were bestrewed with gravel) compared with the "feather beds" of today; at a time when fast bowlers were having it all their own way. Before he quitted it, he had reduced them all to omnipotence even the great C. J. Kortright himself.

No Equal

There really can never be another "W.G." Others might compare with him as batsman or as bowler, as fieldsman or as captain, but surely no one can ever equal him in rising to such eminence in all these spheres at once, or as a great English character. For of great character the Doctor was—the Samuel Johnson of the cricket field—robust, earthy, stoutly individualistic stubborn, humorous and kind. A legend in his own lifetime, and to those who came after him. One whom small boys in Canterbury and Ceylon, Brisbane, Bombay and Bristol. (of course, particularly Bristol, his birthplace) hear and speak of with awe very soon after they become interested in cricket.

By G. V. T. Church

He transformed cricket from a rare pastime of the few into a great national game .... His name is still a legend .....

Ranking for so long as one of the leading figures of his country, he translated cricket from a rare pastime of the few into a great national game. It was fitting that this year's Gentlemen vs. Players Game at Lord's should have been set aside as a memorial match for the Grand Old Man, for the headquarters of cricket was Grace's spiritual home, and this particular annual fixture one which he made peculiarly his own, so often was he the commanding figure in it.

Despair Of Rivals

He first played for the Gentlemen in 1865 at the age of 18, and for the last time in 1906. For them he scored 6,008 runs and took 271 wickets. He played 15 three-figure innings in these games, including 215 in 1870 and 217 in the following year.

He must have been the despair of his rivals, if they hoped that his powers would decline with the advancing years. For at the age of 51 he was still playing for England and at 58 there he was, in the "middle" for the Gentlemen again, hitting up 74.

His stature increased with his girth. In his 47th year (an age at which most first-class cricketers have generally decided gracefully to retire from the scene to seek less strenuous pursuits), he became the first to achieve the feat—accomplished by only two other batsmen since—of scoring over 1,000 runs during the month of May; 1,016 runs, including two double centuries, flowed from his bat in the course of 10 innings, and over a period of 22 days. The following year he brought off, for the eighth time, the cricketer's "double" (scoring over 1,000 runs and getting over 100 wickets). Within two years of his fiftieth birthday, on his native ground at Bristol, he compiled the third treble century of his career.

One Of The Few

In the international field, Grace was the first of that select band of players who have scored a century for England on their first appearance in the Test Match against Australia. Curiously enough of the other nine England players who have done this, three are Indians — Ranjitsinhji, Duleepsinhji and the Nawab of Pataudi.

Altogether in his long career Grace scored 54,896 runs, including 126 centuries and took 2,876 wickets.

His name is still a legend. Even in England's rainy cricket season of 1948, his name awakens echoes of the golden summers of long ago when he strode to the wicket, burly and majestic, a king among his subjects. On the hundredth anniversary of his birth—July 18—a bronze tablet was unveiled at the county ground at Bristol. It bears an engraving of the G.O.M. and underneath the inscription "to commemorate Dr. W. G. Grace, the great cricketer, born 1848, died 1915, this tablet was erected outside his county ground at the centenary of his birth, July 18, 1948."

THE ROAD BACK TO GERMANY

THE Germans—at least those resident in the American zone have re-entered the world of the living. They no longer merely exist dumbly, timidly, resentfully, as they did in the first months of occupation. A walk along the streets of any sizable community to-day reveals people with a spring in their step, whose races, if not full-blown, are at least not haggard; who look as though they will, if given an opportunity, take hold of life with both hands and make the most of it.

This impression has struck me most forcibly on my return here after a two-year absence. Physically and mentally, the German people have travelled a substantial part of the long road back. Politically and economically they are still floundering; but, given some kind of definitive programme, they look as though they are ready to carry it out with vigour and confidence.

An example, certainly not exceptional, is that of a family I knew two years ago. The father was an unemployed waiter, and his wife took in soldiers' laundry to support the household. Their 22-year-old son had just returned from a prisoner-of-war camp and was haggard, melancholy and completely disinterested in trying to find work. Their daughter of 14 had not yet returned to school. They lived in a two-room cellar close to the rubble of the apartment house where they once dwelt.

Blind Future

I visited them again the other day. They are back in their old three-room apartment which has been rebuilt along utility lines and is reasonably comfortable. The father works as a waiter in a civilian restaurant. The daughter goes to school. The son is bright-eyed once more, and has a substantial job as a radio technician. They are uncertain about the future, but at least their lives have acquired the fundamental solidarity upon which they can build once economic and political stability has been established.

There is nothing mysterious about the reasons for this comeback. The Germans are eating better than they did in 1944, 1945 and 1946; the housing situation has improved for all except itinerant Germans from other zones; and facilities for culture and amusement have been reconstituted.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of rebuilding done because the cities still present a rubble-rotten appearance to the casual eye. But behind many a fire-blackened wall there exists a substantial number of rebuilt dwellings. The Germans are a resourceful, industrious people. Give them some bricks, a few bits of rusted piping, and some black-market paint—and they'll make a dwelling out of a rubble heap.

In the field of culture and amusement, a great change has taken place. For instance, in Frankfort two years ago, there was nothing for Germans to do except work or languish in their cellars. The only amusement facilities left standing were requisitioned for Occupation troops. To-day there are bars and restaurants, dance halls, horse-racing; ever a circus is currently playing in Frankfort's amusement park. Concert artists tour the country, and there are symphonies and theatrical productions.

The Germans are resourceful, industrious people. War has ruined them economically but not their fundamental solidarity.

By Lionel Shapiro

Two years ago, American troops strolling the streets of German towns used to ask themselves: "Where are the Germans who fought us so hard in the war? These shuffling people look like a convention of underfed freaks." To-day, however, one can see a returning vigour sprouting in the stolid German frame. These people have come out of their three-year coma. They are ready for a definitive economic and political programme.

The problem of Germany, on the highest levels in Washington, London and Paris, boils down to this question: how safe is it to hand control of Germany over to the Germans themselves?

The problem of Germany, among the people, appears to be this: how long before the Russians and the Western Allies give us back our country so we can make some semblance of order in it?

I asked several dozen ordinary Germans what their programme would be for the recovery of Germany from the point of view of making the place fit to live in and an asset to the European economy. The gist of their suggestions was this:

National Recovery

(1) Restore the unity of Germany; (2) Restore what we most completely destroyed, which is the Governmental framework of the country; (3) Restore German currency to a level which gives it a chance to do business with other European currencies; (4) Continue the Occupation for no longer than one year after the restoration of the first three; (5) Then get out and leave us to the task of making good the Germany recovery.

One small Frankfort shopkeeper put it this way (with considerable irritation in his voice): "Give us five years by ourselves and you would not know the face of Germany when you came back. As it is now, everything is controlled. We cannot manufacture what we should. There are no rewards for work because the Occupation Forces have taken over everything that makes for good living. The currency is worthless because you yourselves have spoiled it, and what is used for currency now is Black Market stuff, 99 per cent of which is supplied by the Americans themselves. In other words you have ruined our currency and provided us with a cigarette substitute."

I asked: "What would happen if we ended the Occupation immediately?"

He replied: "We would suffer for a few months. Many would die. But we would manage. We would rebuild and come back into the world market. After all, German workmen are the best in the world, and German brains are the best in Europe."

The shopkeeper had struck a note which is common in Germany now that the bulk of the people are recovering their vigour. A certain arrogance which was lacking two years ago has returned into the German personality. They have been watching the erstwhile Allies flounder and fight ove what to do with Germany, and they have developed a dangerous nostalgia for the solidarity of Hitle's Reich. Several Germans with whom I have been well acquainted confessed that if they had complete freedom of political choice, they would turn whole-heartedly to the first strong man who emerged from the confusion.

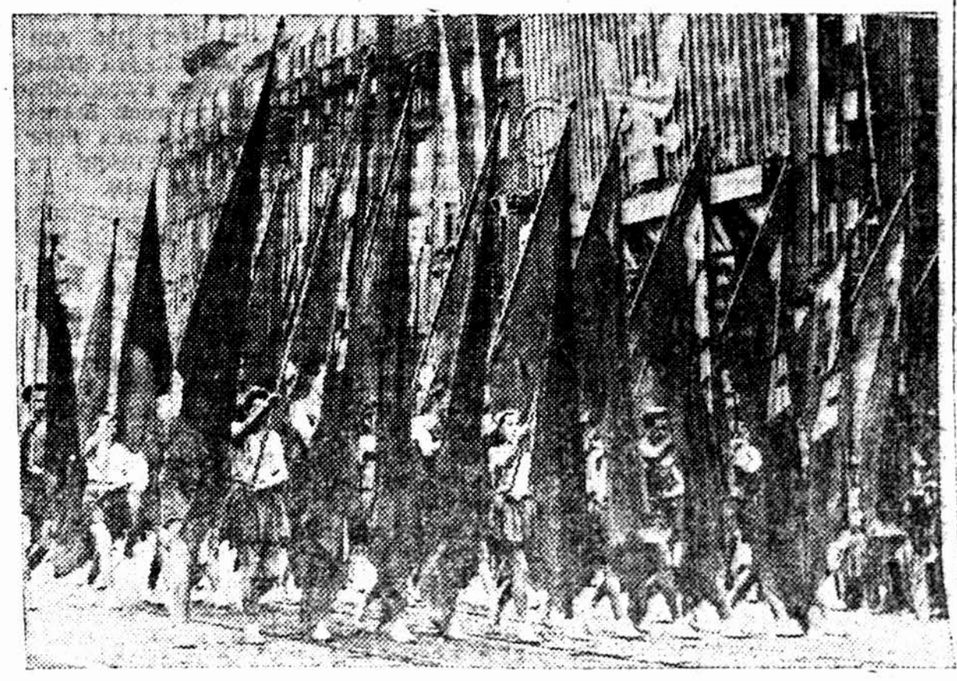
Cause For Bitterness

There was one point which aroused German bitterness more than anything else; it was the hangings of German war criminals. Without exception every person I talked with felt these hangings should cease. They expected a degree of retribution immediately after the war, but now they feel that events have outmoded the scaffold. (All are still convinced that it is a political scaffold and not a criminal one).

It seems to this Correspondent that a programme for the recovery of Germany entails (1) Giving the Germans enough freedom to give full play to their energy, resourcefulness and determination; and (2) Providing the strongest controls on their war-making potential.

Without the strongest controls the Germans might again be in a position to menace Europe within ten years. The problem is to channel their immense vigour and talent toward basic economic recovery.

One thing is certain the war has ruined them economically, but it has not made them less German.



Nearly two lakh people watched recently a great parade of youngsters carrying their huge banners throug the streets of prague to the Masaryle Stadium.

We need no great gifts—the most ignorant of us can draw deep breaths of inspiration from the soil. The way is through love of beauty and reality, and through absorbed preoccupation with those signs of divinity that are like faint, miraculous footprints across the world.

—MARY WEBB

Canada's Tenth Province

Premier Announces Acceptance Of Newfoundland

OTTAWA, July 30 (Reuter): Prime Minister Mackenzie King tonight announced Canada is accepting Newfoundland as Canada's tenth province.

He said that the referendum of last week, in which the votes have not yet been fully counted, has established beyond the possibility of misunderstanding that a majority of Newfoundlanders are in favour of union with Canada.

He added consultations were going on between the Governments of Canada, Newfoundland and Britain to determine constitutional procedure.

"I Won't Make It"

Attlee's 'No' To Suggestion For Making Communism Illegal

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter): Prime Minister Clement Attlee rejected a suggestion in the House of Commons today that he should make Communism illegal in Britain because of what was happening in Malaya.

Sir Waldron Smithers (Conservative) had asked whether he would do this "in view of the fact that the Communist movement in Malaya has revealed itself as a conspiracy against Constitutional authority and that Communist technique is the same in all countries".

Mr. Attlee replied briefly: "no".

'The Perfect Choice'

Tributes To Menon As High Commissioner

LONDON, July 30, (Reuter): Tributes to Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon—"the perfect choice as the first High Commissioner for India in Britain—" were made here tonight at a banquet given in his honour by the Indian community. British friends and the representatives of many countries attended. The phrase was Lord Listowel's.

Earl Mountbatten of Burma said before he went to India one of the first people he saw in London was Mr. Menon.

"He was absolutely invaluable to me," Lord Mountbatten said. "He introduced me to the Indian side of Indian politics. During my time in India, no Indian who was not a member of the Government was so helpful."

POLITICAL PURGE BEHIND IRON CURTAIN

LONDON, July 31 (Reuter): Reports of a new purge behind the Iron Curtain in Europe circulated in Paris after news of the resignation of M. Zoltan Tildy, President of Hungary.

Tildy, it was reported earlier resigned over the arrest of his son-in-law, M. Victor, Csornoky, on charges said to include high treason and felony.

The French paper "Paris Presse" splashed the story under a four-column banner reading "new purge behind the Iron Curtain" and quoted well-informed circles saying that the President's resignation and arrest of his son-in-law could lead to important political changes in Hungary.

The "France Soir" referred Tildy as the Benes of Hungary and said his resignation would mean more power for Communists.

Minerals Grown As Part Of Atomic Study

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, July 30, U. P. A.): Minerals had been "grown" in a laboratory as part of the atomic study, a Canadian scientist reported today.

Speaking before the International Congress of Crystallography, L. G. Berry of the Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, said he had "grown" minerals—actually crystallizing them by using a water solution at a high temperature and under pressure.

He said that among the minerals he produced were compounds of lead, antimony, sulphur of silver, copper, sulphur and copper selenium. He said, "To 'grow' these compound crystals, powders of individual metals are dissolved in water. Under laboratory controls they gradually reform into crystals of the compound."

With these synthetic minerals, Berry said he was able to study the systematic variation of properties of minerals as their chemical composition varied. This enabled him to make observations under controlled conditions regarding the colour, crystal from, solubility and other factors.

THREATENED STRIKE OF NON-TEXTILE WORKERS

Unreasonable Stand Despite Minister's Explanation

The Director of Publicity Government of Bombay, writes:—

In connection with the threat of about 50,000 non-textile workers in Bombay City to go on a protest strike on August 11, the Government of Bombay would like to trace the events that have climaxed in this deplorable attitude.

The Bombay Mazdoor Panchayat has forwarded to the Government a copy of the resolution passed by the joint meeting of the General Councils of the Engineering Mazdoor Sabha, Chemical Mazdoor Sabha, Metal Mazdoor Sabha and the Managing Committee of the Alcock Ashdown Mazdoor Sangh, the B.S.N. Workers Union and the Turner Morrison Workers' Union held in Bombay on Saturday July 24.

In forwarding the resolution the Bombay Mazdoor Panchayat in its letter said that the workers had decided to go on a protest strike unless the Government intervened and took satisfactory steps to meet the workers' demands. The factories involved number 46 and the men involved are reported to number 50,000. The resolution calls upon the Government forthwith to refer all pending conciliation and arbitration cases to a single board of Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. It also demands that the rates of dearness allowance for industrial workers be permanently linked to the cost of living index figuers and standardize so as to effect a cent per cent neutralisation of the cost of linving.

It will be recalled, in this connection, that the Industrial Truce resolution, passed at Delhi in December last, envisages the establishment of machinery for the study and determination of fair wages and conditions of labour. The question of laying down a general policy on an All-India basis in this behalf has been under the consideration of the Central Government and was discussed at the Ninth Indian Labour Conference and the Labour Ministers' Conference in April and May last. The Central Government has already taken up the question and it would be improper for the Bombay Government to prejudge or prejudice the formulation of general principles which are being evolved at the Centre. The Bombay Government has addressed the Government of India impressing on them the desirability of taking a quick decision in this matter. Under the circumstances it is not open nor is it proper for the Government of Bombay to take isolated action in this matter.

As regards the setting up of a single Board of Industrial Tribunal, it may be mentioned that up to date 40 such disputes have been referred to Tribunals under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, while five more are pending reference. Of these, awards have been given in respect of 10 cases by the Tribunals while in a number of the remaining cases hearings have been completed or are partly heard. Apart from difficulties regarding disputes that have been decided by Tribunals and the inordinate delay that would be involved in withdrawing all pending cases and referring them afresh to another Tribunal, the fact that there is no provision under the Act for setting up such a Board, rules out the proposal as impracticable.

When the general policy regarding fair wage for labour, including dearness allowance, is announced by the Government of India all cases relating to dearness allowance then pending will be decided in accordance with that policy. In the meantime, however, it is in the interest of labour that relief by way of increase in dearness allowance where due, should be granted by the existing machinery without any avoidable delay and that conciliation, arbitration or adjudication proceedings now in progress should not be interrupted.

GOVERNMENT FORMING WAGE BOARDS

It may be added that with a view to handling standardisation of wages more expeditiously, the Bombay Industrial Relations Act provides for the setting up of a Provincial Wage Board and Wage Boards for different industries. The Government of Bombay has already taken in hand the formation of wage Boards and these Boards will soon start functioning and bring about uniformity of wage rates, dearness allowance, etc, for the industries concerned.

BASELESS CHARGE OF INDIFFERENCE

The resolution complains of "the indifferent attitude displayed by the Bombay Government "towards the representations of the Mazdoor Sabha and other Unions in respect of Mr. Justice Coyajee's judgent pertaining to the right of reinstatement of a discharged or dismissed worker and asks for amendment of the existing legislation or the issue of an ordinance to set the matter right The allegation of indifference is baseless and wholly unjustified, in view of the fact that the Government has already filed an appeal against it in the High Court. A copy of the judgment has also been transmitted to the Government of India to enable them to consider the feasibility of amending the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, if such a course is found to be ultimately necessary.

It may be mentioned here that a Deputation of the Bombay Mazdoor Panchayat had an interview with Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, on the 17th July when the Minister explained to the deputationists the stand of the Government and clarified the situation in detail But notwithstanding a very exhaustive discussion at this meeting, the resolution threatening the protest strike for August 11 was passed a week later and it was communicated through a letter forwarded to the Minister

STRIKE WOULD IMPEDE PRODUCTION

In view of the position explained above the Government feels that there is no justification whatsoever to stage a protest strike. Such a strike would merely impede production and be detrimental to the interests of the workers themselves. Besides, such a strike would constitute a grave violation of the Truce to which the Bombay Mazdoor Panchayat agreed and is still a party. The Government hopes and trusts that, in the light of these facts, the Bombay Mazdoor Panchayat will reconsider its attitude and withdraw the threat of a strike.

Communists Support One-Day Strike

L. K. Oak, Secretary of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India, has issued the following statement to the Press.

"The recent decision of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha and a number of other Unions of Mazdoor Panchayat to observe one day protest strike on 11th August, 1948, deserves the fullest support of all the Trade Unions and the Working Class of Bombay.

"The Textile workers and workers in other industries have so far been fighting isolated battles against rationalisation on the one hand and rising living costs on the other, without any appreciable success. The Adjudication and Industrial Tribunals appointed by the Congress Ministry have turned down the workers' demands and left them at the mercy of the employers.

"It has therefore, become urgently necessary to mobilise the united might of the entire working class of Bombay behind these vital demands.

"In these circumstances, it would have been far better if the leaders of the above Unions who owe allegiance to the Socialist Party, had consulted all other Trade Unions before taking this isolated decision to observe One-Day Strike on the 11th August 1948. It is also regrettable that these leaders should ask the workers to still pin their faith in Tribunals and Court of Inquiries of Mr. Nanda despite the bitter experience of such Tribunals during the last two or three years.

"But notwithstanding this untortunate policy of the Socialist leadership of these Unions, it is the duty of all the other workers and Trade Unions to join in the One-Day Strike of 11th August of greater success than even the December 29th memorable Strike."

Forcible Conversion Made Illegal

NAGPUR, July 30 (A.P.I.): Forcible conversions from onse religion to another will be an illegal and penal offence in the two districts of Wardha and Mandla, according to an official notification issued today by the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar.

Offenders contravening this order, which is operative with immediate effect in both the districts will be punishable with a maximum sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine.

Attempts at forcible conversion and abetment are also penal offences under this order, which has been issued under the provisions of public safety act.

Nehru Condemns Indiscipline Among Govt. Servants

NEW DELHI, July 30, (API): The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has, it is understood, issued a circular letter drawing the attention of the Secretaries to Government and heads of departments to the urgent need of enforcing discipline among the staff and ensuring observance of elementary rules relating to health, work, sanitation and agreeable appearance. He has, it is further learnt, drawn the special attention of officers to the appearance of disorder, uncleanliness and lack of discipline among those who wander about the corridors of the Secretariat. A reference has also been made about the slanckness of 'chaprasis' who squat on the corridors in any comfortable manner they like irrespective of discipline or decency.

The Prime Minister is believed to have observed that he has mentioned only what he had seen in corridors and that he wondered what the condition was like inside the rooms occupied by the staff. He has suggested that there should be some uniformity of dress for 'chaprasis.'

RESTORATION OF DISMANTLED LINES

Transport Minister Explains Policy

NEW DELHI, July 29:

About 20 proposals for the restoration of railway lines dismantled during the war to meet defence requirements, were discussed by the Central Board of Transport which met today in the Council of State Chamber, Council House under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Dr. John Matthai, Minister for Transport. Ministers from the East Punjab, U.P., Madras, Bombay, West Bengal and others were among those present. The lines aggregate approximately 700 miles.

The Hon'ble Dr. John Matthai, opening the proceedings explained the considerations on the basis of which the proposals had been examined by the Board The test, he said, was whether a particular scheme was absolutely urgent and absolutely essential in the public interest If it was not, it should be postponed.

A more general consideration was with reference to the present problem of inflation. He said, "If we undertake capital projects of this kind which are not justified by considerations of very special importance we are likely to find ourselves in a more difficult position as regards the problem of inflation.

If we are going to spend more in the form of wages and salaries and at the same time we go on making an increasing demand upon materials which are already very scarce, then, I think, it is almost certain that the crisis through which we are passing at present would be greatly intensified.'

Stressing the need for co-ordination, he said these lines covered very short distances and were much more conveniently negotiated by road transport than by rail transport. "After a few years when transport facilities become more abundant, then, these new railway lines will be up against severe competition which will mean that both road transport and rail transport will suffer wasteful competition which would inevitably arise in the circumstances. That I think is an important aspect of the matter which it is very important for us to consider. It is not worthwhile rushing into these schemes unless you consider that that kind of wasteful competition which is not beneficial in the public interest can be avoided."

The Board then took up,, item by item, consideration of the various proposals. In the case of East Junjab, the projects were the Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat (44 miles broad gauge) and the Nagrota-Jopundernagar (35 miles narrow gauge) and it was decided consider these in the light of developments since partition.

As regards the U.P., two projects, namely, Bijnor-Chandpur Siau (21 miles, broad gauge) and Utrai-Sultanpur-Zafarabad (136 miles, broad gauge) were accepted in principle. The question whether their execution could be taken up during the first quinqennium is to be examined further having regard to the resources position.

India Needs Good Army

Bombay Governor's Message To Karad Rally

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has sent the following message to the Recruiting Rally held at Karad (in the Satara District) on July 31: "Yours is a very important duty. We shall shortly be celebrating the first anniversary of our country's independence. Now that we have achieved freedom, it is incumbent on us to maintain it. For this purpose we must have an adequate army, navy and air force which, now that the British have gone, must be recruited from our own people. Satara has fine historical traditions of martial valour ever since the days of the great warrior Shivaji, many of whose troops came from this district. Even after the time of Shivaji, Satara has still remained the main recruiting ground in this Province for the armed forces of India. There are also many gallant ex-servicemen in the Satara District who, I have no doubt, will realise their responsibilities and willingly help the recruitment drive for which these rallies are being held. The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister, are also very anxious to increase the strength of our fighting forces. So is my Government. Apart from other considerations, recent developments in India make this essential.

"I know that you will not betray the trust which this Province and indeed all India has in you and in your contribution to the country's safety. I am confident that with your support and example the recruiting drive will be successful not only in your district but in other parts of the Province. I send my greetings and best wishes to you all."

Baroda Freezes Cloth And Yarn Stocks

BAROADA, July 31, (A.P.I.): In view of the revised textile control policy of the Government of India, the Government of Baroada have ordered thmat all stocks of cloth and yarn with all cotton textile, mills in the State should be frozen forthwith and returns of the frozen stocks be called for.

Sufficient police guards have also been posted to prevent the movement of cloth and yarn from the mills.

FREAK OF NATURE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 31. A Buffalo in Kaaachi panjrapole gave birth to a calf with two heads, two mouths, two tails, four eyyes and six legs.

This curious little creature died soon after its birth but attracted large crowds.

Bombay To Demand More Cloth Quota

24 YARDS PER ADULT IN URBAN AREAS & 16 YARDS IN RURAL AREAS

'Only Way To Eliminate Black Market,' Says Minister

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay will press the Central Government for an increased quota of cloth on the basis of 24 yards per adult in urban areas and 16 yards in rural areas.

DISTRIBUTION

The Government is considering the revised textile policy announced yesterday in all its aspects and a decision on the details and methods of setting up the machinery of distribution will be shortly announced.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Bombay's Minister of Civil Supplies strongly supporting the demand for increased quota in this province, which is a producing area said that black market in cloth will not be eliminated unless the quota is increased on the scale asked for.

The reaction of the Millowners has not yet been formulated. The committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association will meet shortly to formulate their views on the subject.

FALL IN RETAIL PRICE

While the wholesale cloth market has come to a standstill and no transfers can take place, retail price of cloth has registered a slight fall.

The consuming public while feeling relieved that the government has at last begun to get a move on, is still reluctant to get enthused. The success of the new policy will ultimately depend on how effectively the black market can be controlled.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai in an interview said: "We are anxious to avoid the pitfalls in the distribution arrangements which obtained during the perior of controls. The various districts have to be consulted before we reach a final decision on our plans of distribution."

He felt confident that the unjustifiably high prices of cloth would decline to a certain extent as a result of the new policy. To that extent the cost of living would be reduced. He expected that the Central Government would generally follow the price scales recommended by the Tariff Board.

INCREASE QUOTA

At the same time he felt certain that no appreciable relief would be forthcoming unless the quota of cloth allotted to this province was increased He recalled that prior to decontrol Bombay was getting only 10 yards per adult. Considering that Bombay was the biggest producing centre for cloth this was totally inadequate.

DISTRIBUTION PLANS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 31 (A.P.I.) : In view of the new textile policy of the Government of India, Madras Government is making the necessary arrangements for the supply and distribution of mill cloth at controlled price through the Province. The post of Provincial Textile Commissioner, which was abolished some time ago, will, it is learnt, be revived and he will be in charge of the receipt and distribution of mill-cloth in the Province. Textile control officers will also be appointed, one for each district, to ensure that cloth is sold at the controlled rate.

Mr. H. Seetaram Reddi, Industries Minister, stated today that the government did not propose to open separate fair price shops for the sale of mill cloth but the task would be entrusted to Co-Operative Societies and certain private shops selected by the Government.

SMUGGLING INTO PAKISTAN

W. Bengal Govt. Criticises Traders' Tactics

CALCUTTA, July 31 (A.P.I.) : Very large quantities of textile have been leaking out of West Bengal into Pakistan by smuggling, according to a report of the West Bengal police.

Nearly 35,000 pairs of dhoties and saries, 7,000 pieces of garments 22,000 yards of shirtings 1,200 maunds and 26,000 yards of cotton cloth were seized in May and June alone.

The provisions of the West Bengal Security Act have had to be invoked in the border districts in order to check the smuggling of cloth under cover of darkness. Orders have been issued in these areas imposing curfew, freezing the existing stocks of cloth and yarn and imposing certain restrictions on the sale of cloth. Six persons have been externed from two border sub-divisions for active complicity in smuggling.

The report says that mill made cotton cloth and yarn valued at lakhs of rupees have been seized by the police in their all-out efforts to check smuggling. Every week lorry loads of cotton cloth and yarn on their way from Calcutta without any permit are being apprehended at night.

"Special enquiries made into the manner of disposal of stocks allowed to be moved into border areas disclose a sad and lamentable lack of honesty on the part of the trading community generally The fact has been established beyond doubt that innumrable permits have been obtained by traders of Calcutta on false representation and have been used in removing large quantities of textiles to border districts for smuggling into Pakistan", the report adds.

FALL IN RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

Delhi Complains Of Lack Of Pakistan's Support

SIMLA, July 31, (U.P.I.): During the first fortnight of July, 76 abducted non-Muslim women and children were recovered. Of the recovered, 25 were from N.W.F.P. and 31 from the closed districts of West Punjab.

In May last, 344 persons were recovered, and in June the figures dropped to 209 only.

Commenting on low figure of recovery a Government spokesman told the "United Press of India": "Recovery figures of non-Muslim women and children from West Punjab has come down to lowest and under the changed attitude of the Pakistan authorities, it has become an uphill task".

He complained of lack of support and initiative from the Pakistan authorities and said that there was a distinct spirit of resistance.

THIEF SNATCHES RS. 40,000

But Police Constable Gives Chase & Recovers Parcel Of Notes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A parcel containing Rs. 40,000 in currency notes was snatched away from the hands of Ramnarain Padam, a peon in a city firm, as he was standing in a queue in the Ramwadi Post Office on Friday afternoon.

Ramnarain Padam bent down to pick up his postal receipt, which had fallen down, when some one near the crowded counter pushed him, wrenched the parcel and started running.

A constable on duty chased the culprit and caught him with the parcel in hand.

The arrested man who gave his name as Ramchandra Hiramal was produced in the Esplanade Court today and remanded in custody.

IMPROVING CONDITION OF TEACHERS

Bombay Association Redefines Its Policy

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association redefined the 'aims and objects' of the Association at its 24th annual general meeting held at St. Xavier's High School this evening, under the presidentship of Mr. B. R. Desai, President of the Association.

Accepting an amendment to the constitution, the Association decided to "take such other steps as may be necessary to ameliorate the social, economic, civic and political conditions of the members".

The meeting also decided to change the name of the Association into the "Greater Bombay Secondary Teachers' Union".

The annual report and the statement of the Association were adopted and passed by the meeting.

Mr. B. R. Desai was re-elected as the President of the Association. Mr. S. P. Kharas was elected as the Vice-President and Mr. H. T. Nanavati as the Treasurer and Mr. C. K. Sankholkar and T. J. Hansoty as Joint-Secretaries for the coming year.

DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID

Free Facilities At Haffkine Institute

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay writes: In May 1947 the Government of Bombay had announced that facilities are available at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, for examination of blood and faces of patients suffering from typhoid. But inspite of the fact that the examination was to be done free, registered medical practitioners in Bombay City have not been taking full advantage of these facilities of free diagnostic aid. The Government trusts that, in the interests of their patients and of the health of the City in general, registered medical practitioners in the City will now take all possible advantage of the facilities arranged for them. They will have to observe the following instructions:

Where there has been continuous fever for more than 48 hours, a blood smear should be sent at once to the Haffkine Institute for examination, and where the fever continues unabated for 5 days, this should be followed by a telephonic request to the Institute to depute its Medical Officer to take the blood of the patient for examination. The report of the examination of the blood smear is expected to be ready and communicated to the Medical Practitioner concerned within 24 hours of its receipt at the Institute, while the report of the blood culture would be ready two days after receipt of the blood samples at the Institute

ALLOTMENT OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During the week-ending July 24, 1948, the Bombay Land Requisition Office of the Government of Bombay requisitioned 23 residential and 5 non-residential premises and allotted 13 residential and 3 non-residential premises in the City of Bombay. During the same week 211 reports of suppressed vacancies were also investigated by this office.

BOMBAY, Saturday: The ban on the import of knives and other sharp-edged instruments in the Nasik District has been extended for a further period of two months from August 5, 1948.

GENUINE WAANING TILLY OIL
WORLD-FAMOUS REMEDY
(AVAILABLE IN DROPS OR CAPSULES)
GALL & KIDNEY Stones removed without OPERATION

1 About 75% of mankind suffer from functional disorders of the liver or Kidney. The Valuable secretions or 'hormones' of the liver are interfered with the poisonous matter formed in the body are not properly eliminated; and serious disturbance in the whole digestive system occurs. This condition manifests itself in various ailments such as bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of appetite, pains in the chest and the right side rheumatism various eruptions etc.

2 Not unusually stones gather in the gall bladder or kidneys and colics occur and injuries to the urinary canal are not infrequent. It is not only needless but dangerous to resort to operation in such cases. Needless because countless doctors have affirmed the wonderful curative powers of GENUINE WAANING-TILLY OIL in dissolving these stones and restoring the liver and kidneys to their normal state. Dangerous because vital organs are concerned.

3 If any of the above syymptoms appear, don't waiti Start a course of treatment, without delay, with Famous Household remedy.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 11, 2004
Muslim: Ramzan 24, 1367
Parsi: Aspandarmad 3, 1367
Sunrise: 6-15 a.m., Sunset 19-14 p.m.
Hightide: 09-12, 20-03
Lowtide: 01-58, 15-02

To-day's Engagements

INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS: The General Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Bombay Board invites all the representatives of the affiliated Unions to be present at an urgent meeting to be held today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Congress House 2nd floor, to discuss important item.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION: B. P.) Ceremony for the unveiling of the photographs of the late Sir Homi Mehta, and new Prov. Commissioner Commander K. B. Godrej, by Sir Hormazdyar P. Dastur, President of the Provincial Scout Council, at Sir Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut, today (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

ACCOUNTANTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

There will be a further meeting of the unregistered G.D.A.s of the Indian Union at the South Indian Education Society School Hall, Brahmanwada, Matunga (G.I.P.), Bombay today (Sunday) 5-00 p.m.

"RAMKRISHNA PRADESH": To support the move of re-naming the United Provinces as "Ramkrishna Pradesh", a meeting of representatives of all Hindi-speaking institutions of Bombay and suburbs, will be held today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the chambers of Messrs. K. S. Sharma, Sharma Building, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

RADHASWAMI SATSANG: "The Birthday of His Holiness Param Sant Huzur Sadguru Baba Sawan Singhi Maharaj will be celebrated today (Sunday)) at Tulsidas Gopalji Trust Hall, near Mahalaxmi Tank, Warden Road, at 10-00 a.m. andat Radhswami Satsang Hall, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, at 6-30 p.m. Mr. D. B. Padwal will deliver Satsang on the occasion.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swmi Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji will speak on "Dreadful world-disease and its remedy" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, today (Sunday), 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Flora Fountain: Public Lecture followed by Questions and Answers on "Islam—The Religion of Surrender" 6-15 p.m. today.

RASHTRABHASHA CLASSES: The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha writes:—"Rashtrabhasha Classes for the examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha are, held at the following places:—(1) Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, Harvey Road, on Sundays from 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. (2) Ratanbai Pavri Girls' High School, Khetwadi 12th Lane, on Sundays from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. only for ladies and girls.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: on "Horory Astrology" at 4 p.m. and on "oHroy Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy on "Horoscopehouses" at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Radio

BOMBAY, SUNDAY, Aug. 1.

7-30 a.m. Mangala Apte (Vocal) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mangala Apte (Vocal) 8-45 Panditrao Nagarkar (Bhairavi) 9-15 Ravishankar (Sitar) 11-0 Filmi Gane 11-30 "Bhook" (M) by Ambadas Agnihotri 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News 12-15 Panditrao Nagarkar (Surmalhar) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Ravishankar (Sitar) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Mendelssohn 1-30 Dattoba Tawade (Vocal) 5-0 Instrumental Duet 5-15 Gammat Jamma (M) 5-45 News (K) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Kantilal Patanwala Gujarati Bhajan (Jeevan) 6-30 Dattoba Tawade (Vocal) 7-0 Mehendi Raza (Thumri aur Dadra) 7-10 Locals 7-15 Naye Film 1-30 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Gumbaj Aur Minaren (H) by Jahardan (Air) 8-45 Olympic Games (E)) by G. D. Sondhi 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBO News 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Little Night Music

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,241) kc/s)

7-40 a.m. Sitar Aur Sahnai 5-45 p.m. Mehendi Aaza (Thumri aur Dadra) 6-15 Rural Listeners

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Kantilal Patanwalla (Raag Yaman Kalyan) 9-0 Susheela Tembe (Vocal) 10-0 Susheela Tembe (Darbar) 10-30 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar (Vocal).

NO GUN-RUNNING BETWEEN GOA, KARACHI AND HYDERABAD

Consul For Portugal Denies Indian Press Reports: Reinforcing Of Military At Marmagoa Contradicted

BOMBAY, JULY 31. (A.P.I.): SGR JOAO DE LUCENA, CONSUL FOR PORTUGAL IN BOMBAY, IN A STATEMENT HERE TO-DAY REFERRED TO PRESS REPORTS THAT GOA AND DIU, PORTUGUESE COLONIES ON THE WEST COAST OF INDIA, HAD BECOME DANGER SPOTS USED BY THE ENEMIES OF INDIA, AND SAID "I HAVE BEEN DESIRED BY MY GOVERNMENT TO DENOUNCE THESE AND OTHER SIMILAR REPORTS AS FALSE AND BASELESS."

Statements had been made, the Consul added, that regular flights of planes carrying arms and ammunition had taken place from Karachi to Goa and from Goa to Hyderabad and that the Portuguese authorities in Goa were reinforcing their military personnel at Mormagao with a view to giving facilities to agents from Pakistan for sending aid to Hyderabad in the event of the Indian Union taking military action against Hyderabad.

"In the name of my Government", the Consul concluded. "I am to deny categorically these statements as they are groundless".

LATE Mr. K. PUNNIAH

Prominent Sindhis Attend Funeral In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Touching scenes were witnessed at the Hindu Cemetry at Queens Road when the pyre containing the mortal remains of Mr. K. Punniah, Ex-Editor, "The Sind Observer", Karachi was lit exactly at 5 p.m. today, amidst Vedic chantings. A large number of Mr. Punniah's close associates, consisting mostly of Sindhis was present.

Earlier, a short prayer was held at the City Morgue and the body was removed in an ambulance at about 4 p.m. Floral wreaths were placed on the body by those present, immediately after the pyre had reached the cemetry.

Amongst those who witnessed the last rites were: Mr. T. J. Bhojwani, Regional Food Commissioner, Government of India and formerly Chief Officer, Karachi Municipal Corporation, Mr. D. N. Rao, Bombay host of Mr. Punniah, Dr. B. Bhujangarao, ex-Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay and Seth Purushotam Singh Bajaj.

Inquest Postponed

The inquest on the body of Mr. K. Punniah, the circumstances of whose death at the G. T. hospital on Tuesday, have not yet been adequately explained, was postponed to August 31.

The post mortem as well as the Chemical analyser's report are not ready yet, nor have the police completed their inquiries.

Sri Praka's Message

KARACHI, July 31 (UPI): Sri Prakasa, High Commissioner for India in Pakistan in a condolence message at the tragic death of Mr. K. Punniah, late Editor of the "Sind Observer," said: "How grievously distressed I feel at the sad end of life of such a rare dignitary of simplicity, courage and steadfastness, as that my esteemed friend Mr. Punniah was.

"As a journalist coming from Madras he made home for himself in the heart of Sind which he served with devotion for over a quarter of a century".

Bihar Governor In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

His Excellency Mr. M. S. Aney, Governor of Bihar, arrived in Bombay by train at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday "en route" to Poona and was received at the Station by the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Chief Secretary, Mr. M. D. Bhat, and other officers.

His Excellency drove straight to the Premier's residence where he had a brief rest, and then called on friends and received visitors.

Ministers of the Government of Bombay, Parliamentary Secretaries, the Chief Secretary and Education Secretary were present at the lunch at 1 p.m. given by Mr. Kher in honour of the Governor of Bihar, in Indian style.

After granting some more interviews, His Excellency Mr. Aney left for Poona by the Poona Mail at 5-15 p.m. and was seen off by the Premier and the Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY, Saturday: The order prohibiting processions in the Poona District has been extended for a further period of two months from August 5, 1948.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, July 31 (API.) The following is the weather summary for Saturday the 31st July 1948.

Very few observations have been received from outside the Peninsuula and Gujarat.

Yesterday's low over Sind has probably moved into North West Rajputana, and neighbourhood and is becoming unimportant

Rainfall has been local in Assam, Bihar, the United Provinces, Sind, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and South East Madras. Scattered light to moderate showers are also reported from the West Punjab, West Rajputana, the Konkan, South Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast.

FORECAST until the 1st August evening: Rainfall will decrease in Western Pakistan and Gujarat and increase in Assam and along Chittagong coast. Widespread light to moderate rain will continue along the West Coast. Local showers are likely in the rest of the Madras Presidency and along and near the foot of the Himalayas from the East Punjab to Bihar and scattered showers elsewhere.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, July 31 (API.) The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from 1st June 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on 31st July 1948.

Ahmedabad 88 75 0.5 4.6 minus 11.2 Baroda 90 77 T 7.2— BOMBAY 86 80 T 35.9 minus 7.4 Calcutta 92 78 0.1 23.9 minus 0.6 Colombo 85 76 0 13.1 minus 0.3 Cuttack 92 81 0 18.0 minus 4.9 Dehra Dun 85 73 0.2 25.6 minus 9.3 Delhi 93 80 0 1.6 minus 2.5 Hyderabad (Dn) 89 73 T 9.4 minus 1.0 Hyderabad (Sd.) 84 75 2.5 4.4 0 Madras 96 79 0.1 4.1 minus 1.4 Mussoorie 70 61 T 22.2 minus 14.1 Mysore 86 68 0 5.2 plus 0.1 Peshawar 92 79 T 2.5 plus 0.9 Poona 80 71 0.2 11.4 plus 0.3 Rajkot 88 77 0.1 2.5 minus 12.3 Ranchi 83 74 0 22.7 minus 1.4 Shillong 75 66 0.4 44.8 plus 13.0 Simla 66 60 0.3 16.4 minus 5.9 Srinagar 83 66 0.1 6.0 plus 2.3 Surat 87 80 T 5.8 minus 20.3 Trivandurm 87 76 0 28.9 plus 7.9

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR FARMERS

FORECAST VALID TILL MORNING OF 2nd. Fairly widespread and light to moderate rain will occur in the Konkanpatty local light to moderate rain in north Gujarat and scattered light showers in south Gujarat, Saurashtra, Cutch, Khandesh, Desh, Marwal, the Karnatak and Telungana. Isolated light showers are also likely in Marathawada and Central Hyderabad.

MRS. GRADY'S TRIBUTE TO NEHRU AND RAJAJI

BOMBAY, July 31 (API.) A glowing tribute to the Indian leaders, His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalahcariar and Pandit Nehru, "who not only belong to India, but to the world at large", has been paid by Mrs. Henry F. Grady, wife of the former United States to India and present Ambassador to Greece, in a statement on the eve of her departure to Greece by TWA plane on Sunday, August 1.

Mrs. Grady in her statement says: "There is a part of my spirit that is not on its way to Greece. It is that part of my spirit that will never leave India.

"This is not good-bye to India and all my friends, but merely an "until I return."

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION: A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in the Union office to consider the question of 11th August Protest Strike.

Morarka's Case Adjourned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, was this morning told by Mr. E. B. Ghaswala, Advocate, that he had filed a revision application in the High Court on behalf of Gokulchand Dwarakdas Morarka, millowner, and Damjibhai Jethabhai Shah, Corporator asking for an order staying the Esplanade Court proceedings against the latter for an alleged offer of bribe to a police official, pending a decision in another case against Morarka under the High Denomination Notes Ordinance.

Accordingly Mr. Khambatta postponed the hearing of the bribery case against the accused until August 21.

WILL RATIONING GO OR STAY?

BOMBAY, Saturday.—No decision has been taken by the Government of Bombay on the question of continuation or otherwise of food rationing, it was authoritatively stated today.

The Minister for Food Mr. Dinkerrao N. Desai said in an interview today that the provincial government could not take any unilateral action in this matter and its policy should be in conformity with that of the Central Government.

If sufficient food stocks were made available by the Central Government, he saw no reason why rationing should not be abolished. However, he indicated that no sane Government would do away with the present arrangements unless they were assured of adequate food supplies.

The Minister pointed out that in the event of the lifting of food rationing, a number of fair price shops would be opened in the urban areas also. The fair price shops, he said, were very popular with the people in the district. This system of distribution would remove all the pitfalls of rationing and at the same time provide the facilities of free market, he said.

The present stock position of food was sufficient to feed the people, the Minister added.

AJAY GHOSE ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ajaykumar Ghose, one of the prominent leaders of the Communist Party of India was arrested by the C.I.D. on Thursday night. Along with him was also arrested his wife. The couple is kept under detention.

Mr. Ghose was one of the co-accused along with late Bhagatsingh and B Dutt in the famous Lahore Conspiracy Case. He was acquitted and later kept under detention. While in jail he had a dispute with the authorities and as a protest against their alleged high-handedness went on a hunger-strike for 61 days.

After his release two years later he was actively associated with the Communist Party of India and was a member of its "Polit Bureau" at the time of his arrest.

THE ALL-INDIA FINE ARTS AND CRAFTS SOCIETY

At the Annual General Meeting of the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi, held recently Sir Usha Nath Sen was re-elected President of the Society. Dr Amaranath Jha, Mr. D. P. Roy Choudhury, Sj. Rathindra Nath Tagore and Dr. B. P. Pal were elected Vice-Presidents.

Mr. M. S. Randhawa, I.C.S. was re-elected Chairman of the Council and Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghose and Mr. Barada Ukil were elected Vice-Chairman and Hon. General Secretary respectively. Other office-bearers elected were; Mr. J. T. Hughes as Hon. Joint Secretary and Rev. J. D. Tytler as Hon. Treasurer. Among the new Council Members are Messrs. Kanwal Krishna, K. S. Kulkarni, Pran Nath Mago, Sardar Thakar Singh and J. Kewley Cowley. Other well-known artists and art-critics who are members of the Council are—Dr. Stella Kramrisch, Mr. Ramendra Nath Chakravarty, Mr. Mukandi Lal, Mr. N. M. Kelkar, Mr. Sushil Sarkar, Mr. N. Bhattacharyya, Mr. K. M. Dhar and Mr. P. Narayanan.

NAGPUR, July 30 (API) The Provincial Government notified today that areas comprised within Janapadas—local self-governing institutions recently established in the province— as a whole including Nagpur and Jubbulpore cities will be treated as sub-divisions of the district in which they are situated.

Jadhav Beats American Champ

RESOUNDING VICTORY IN FLYWEIGHT BOUT

Dillard Wins 100 Metre Sprint In Photo Dramatic Finish

SOME NEW OLYMPIC RECORDS

LONDON, July 31 (Reuter) : Harrison Dillard, coloured American Track King, tonight became the "fastest man on earth" when he won the Olympic 100 metres sprint in 10.3 seconds, equalling the Olympic record.

Dillard, generally acknowledged as the World's greatest. Hurdler, equalled Jesse Owen's Olympic record in defeating his fellow American, Barney Ewell, by inches in a dramatic photo finish.

Third was Llyod Labeach of Panama.

The face thus became a triump for the coloured race, as all are negroes.

A BREAK

There was one break by MacDonald Bailey of Britain before the men got away to a lovely start with Dillard first out of his holes.

The giant Negro was quickly challenged by Ewell and it was obvious that the race lay between the two.

Ewell finished very strongly and appared to think he had won, for he waved to the crowd ecstasy after passing the tape.

It looked from the Press Box as if his optimism was not justified and Dillard had led from the start.

The British Sprinter Alistrir McCorquedale obtained a great victory over the White American Sprinter Mel Patton who had been regarded as probable winner.

Dillard had failed sensationally in the United States Olympic trials in his speciality the 110 metre hurdles. But he secured a trip to London by taking third place behind Ewell and Patton.

The timekeeper's recorded Ewell at 10.4 seconds and Laberch who was a good yard behind, at 10.6.

A Great British weekend holiday crowd of 80,000 gave Dillard a tremendous ovation as he stepped on to the winners rostrum to become the second American Gold Medallist of the day.

Today's events opened with Throwing the Hammer and thousands watched the Indian and Korean throwers fail gallantly to qualify for the final,

INDIANS SCORE

Then at Empress Hall, Earl's Court, India scored a resounding success when her young Indian wrestler, 20-year-old Flyweight Khashaba Jadhav won a brilliant victory over the United States Champion B. S. Jernigan.

The American Coach said he would take off his hat to the Indian boy if he won. He should remain bareheaded for the rest of the Olympics.

Anant Ram Bhargava, only other Indian left in the wrestling, beat his opponent today, Omeda of Mexico.

The gruelling 50,000-metre walk started today as 21 Olympic walkers from nine nations set-off for a tour of London's countryside. S. Singh of India was an absentee from the expected starters.

PAKISTAN PROTEST

The Pakistan Olympic Association today lodged a protest with the International Olympic Committee against the International Wrestling Federation's decision to disqualify the Pakistan Team from the freestyle bouts.

The decision was made on the grounds that the Pakistan Team was late in arriving for the weigh-in yesterday. The President of the Pakistan Olympic Association pointed out today that a change of time had been made which had not been notified to Pakistan officials.

RECORDS SHATTERED

The 100 Metres Sprint was the biggest thing in a big day—especially big for the Americans.

Olympic records were shattered in the 400 metres hurdles the Women's Javelin throw, the Men's 100 Metres Freestyle Swimming and in the Women's 200 Metres Breaststroke.

Roy Cochran 30-year-old American father of two children easily won the hurdles title and his time 51.1 seconds clipped four-fifths of a second he and Larssen of Sweden set up jointly on Friday.

The crowd of 80,000 gave a tremendous ovation to the Ceylonese hurdler Duncan White who came in second with disadvantage of being drawn in the outside lane but one.

Yet another American Wally Ris the Iowa student put a new figure in the record book by winning a magnificent race in the 100 Metres Swimming final in 57.3 seconds.

The previous Olympis best equalled by Ris on Friday was 57.5 seconds by the Japanese Taguchi at Berlin in 1936. Alex Jany the great French hope could only finish fifth after leading at half way.

Nel Van Vliet the flashing Dutch holder of the world record won her semi-final of the Women's 200 Metres breast stroke in 2 minutes 57 seconds —two-fifths of a second faster than her record on Friday.

WOMEN'S JAVELIN TITLE.

Miss H. Baume of Austria won the Women's Javelin title with a new Olympic record of forty-five point 5.7 metres.

The 50,000 metres road walk, won by European Champion J. A. Ljunggren of Sweden, had too hot a trek for many of the twenty-one who started. The British hope, Harold Whitlock,, collapsed and retired after forty kilometres. Ljunggren came to the finish with none of the others yet in sight, though his time was over eleven minutes above the Olympic record of 4 hours 30 minutes 41.4 seconds.

Australia vs. Glamorgan
See page 17

ATHLETICS

Men's 400 Metres Hurdles

Men's 400 Metres Hurdles Final details are:—

FIRST: Roy Cochran, United States: TIME: 51.1 second (new Olympic Record subject to ratification).

SECOND: Duncan White, Ceylon: 51.8 seconds, (also beat old Olympic record) .

THIRD: R. Larsson, Sweden, 52.2 seconds.

FOURTH: R. F. Ault, United States.

FIFTH: Yves Cros, France.

SIXTH: O Missoni, Italy.

Cochran broke the Olympic record of 51.9 which was set up yesterday by himself and R. Larsson, Sweden. Duncan White, Ceylon, beat yesterday's figures by onetenth of a second to-day.

100 METRES.

Harrison Dillard, United States, won the Men's Hundred Metres Olympic final.

Men's 100 Metres final results are:

FIRST, Harrison Dillard, United States: TIME: 10.3 seconds.

SECOND: H. N. Ewell, United States, 10.4 seconds.

THIRD: Lloyd Labeach, Panama: 10.6 seconds.

FOURTH: A. McCorquodale, Great Britain.

FIFTH: M. Patton, United States.

SIXTH: E. McDonald Bailey, Great Britain.

FREE-STYLE SWIMMING.

Men's 100 Metres Free-style Swimming final details are:—

FIRST: Wally Ris, United States: TIME: 57.3 seconds. (Olympic record subject to ratification).

SECOND: A. R. Ford, United States, 57.8 seconds.

THIRD: G. Kadas, Hungary, 58.1 seconds.

The old Olympic record was 57.5 seconds set up by Masanori Yusa, Japan in 1936.

FOURTH: K. E. Carter, United States: 58.2 seconds.

FIFTH: R. Jany, France, 58.3 seconds.

HAMMER THROWING.

The Far Eastern strong men—S. Somnath (India) and Kang Whan (Korea)—both failed to qualify in the opening round of Olympic Hammer Throwing to-day.

Somnath failed to reach the required throw of 49 metres in the preliminaries and was eliminated.

Thousands watched the gallant Indian and Korean throwers who were among representatives of 18 nations.

The best throw of the 12 who qualified for the final was by the Hungarian Imre Nemeth—regarded as the probable winner. He threw 52.02 metres.

Kang Whan threw only about 39 metres while S. Somnath was given two "no throws" by the judges for coming out of the circle.

The following 12 competitors qualified for the final: R. H. Bennett (United States), D. Clark (Great Britain), H. F. Preyer (United States), B. O. Ericson (Sweden), S. M. Felton (United States), Svend Frederiksen (Denmark), I. Gubijab (Yugoslavia), J. M. Houtzager (Holland), Imrie Nemeth (Hungary), E. Soderkvist (Sweden), T. Taddir (Italy) and L. E. Tamminen (Finland).

FINAL.

THROWING THE HAMMER FINAL: FIRST: Imre Nemeth, Hungary, 56.09 metres (184 feet):

SECOND: I Gubijan, Yugoslav, 54.27 metres;

THIRD: H. Benett, United States, 53.73 metres;

Fourth: S. Fulton, U. S. 53.66 metres;

FIFTH: L. Tamminen, Finland, 53.08 metres;

SIXTH: Bo Ericson

Long Jump

Willie Steele United States won the Men's Olympic Long Jump Final with 7.825 metres.

Mens Long Jump final results are: FIRST Willie Steele United States 7.825 metres (25 feet and five-eights inches);

SECOND T. Bruce Australia 7.555 metres; THIRD H. P. Douglas United States, 7.545 metres FOURTH L. C. Wright United States 7.450 metres. FIFTH Prince Ziedovin Great Britain 7.270 metres SIXTH G. Damitio France 7.070 metres.

B. SINGH QUALIFIED

B. Singh of India qualified for the finals clearing 6.995 metres in his second attempt.

G. D. Peiris of Ceylon failed in all his three attempts according no jump in every case.

Singh recorded no jump at his first attempt but in his second cleared nearly seven metres and in his third attempt covered 7.735 metres and thus qualified.

Billy Steele, crack United States coloured jumper and only man in the world since the war to exceed eight metres today jumped 7.78 metres. Two other Americans had second and third best jumps.

50,000 METRES WALK

J. A. Ljunggren, Sweden won the Olympic 50,000 Metres Walk.

Following are the Results:— J. A. Ljunggren, Sweden: TIME 4 hours 41 minutes 52 seconds;

SECOND Gaston Godel, Switzerland 4 hours 48 minutes 17 seconds.

THIRD T. L. Johnson, Great Britain 4 hours 48 minutes 31 seconds.

FOURTH E. H. Brauun Norwary 4 hours 53 minutes 16 seconds.

FIFTH H.A. Martindale, Britain 4 hours 53 minutes 58 seconds.

SIXTH R. K. Bjurstroem, Sweden 4 hours 56 minutes 43 seconds.

MEN'S SPRING BOARD DIVING

B. Harlan, United States, won the Men's Olympic Springboard diving with 163.64 points.

Men's Springboard diving final placing are:—

FIRST: B. I. F. Harlan, United States, 163.64 points; SECOND: M. Anderson, United States, 157.29; THIRD: S. Lee, United States, 145.52; FOURTH: J. Capilla, Mexico, 141.79; FIFTH: R. Mullinghausen, France, 126.51; SIXTH: S. Johannsson, Sweden, 120.20; SEVENTH: K. A. Hassan, Egypt, 119.90; EIGHTH: T.K. Christiansen, Denmark, 114.13; TENTH: F. J. Gosling, Bermuda, 113.98; ELEVENTH: M. Buzin, Brazil, 113.86; TWELFTH: F. Worsch, Austria, 112.15.

INDIA BEAT AUSTRIA

One-Sided Game In Olympic Preliminary Hockey

LONDON July 31, (Reuter): India beat Austria by eight goals to nil in the Olympic Preliminary Hockey played at Lyons Sports Ground Sudbury Hill, this evening. The game was a foregone conclusion as the two teams were not in the same class.

The Indians the world's best hockey players had superior skill, speed, ball control, defence and in fact were well ahead from every point of view.

Austria's only redeeming feature was their Goal Keeper, Grance Ralle, who persistently made dramatic and amazing saves.

In the first half, India began the attack and literally made rings round their heavy and clumsier opponents. In the early stages of the game the Austrian outside right Niederle crashed into the corner post and was winded but recovered within a few seconds and came back to play.

India's hockey idol, Babu (his real name is Digvijai Singh but he is uniniversally known by his nickname) playing at inside right scored two of India's eight goals. Jansan scored four —all in quick succession in the later stages of the second half—and Kishan at centre half and Rodrigues one each.

All the play was round the Austrian goal and Raule peppered with shots from every possible angle was amazingly sound and always had his stick or pads there a split second before the ball.

Two Indians played bare foot one Austrian the centre-half Schala also discarded his boots.

In the second half the Indians forced the pace up and streaked through the Austrian defence time and again to score four goals all scored by Jansan which came within a few minutes.

India beat Austria 8/0.

JADHAV-JERNIGAN BOUT

LONDON, July 31, (Reuter):

The hope of India among Olympic Freestyle Wrestders is 20-year old Flyweight Khasaba Jadhav who today won a brilliant victory over United States Champion B. S. Jernigan.

Although Jadhav only defeated his man on points in the opinion of the judges the American's shoulders appeared to touch the mat twice in the last three minutes.

Jadhav a slim youngster with a flashing smile comes from Goleshwar Village in Kolhapur State and studies art at Bombay University. He began wrestling in his village at the age of 13 and thoroughly enjoys the sport.

He much prefers wrestling to sightseeing in England his Manager Prof. Mohammed Sultan told "Reuter" "He was up at five o'clock this morning lossening up in the Gymnasium.

Jadhav may have to face one more opponent before the semi-finals but his Manager thinks he is likely to be given a bye.

The only other Free Style Wrestler left in the Indian Team is Anant Ram Bhargava of the Benares Hindu University.

He beat Ojeda of Mexico on points today.

OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

France beat India by two goals to one. GOALSCORES: France: Coubrn and Persillon. India Raman.

NEW RECORDS

Women's Breast-Stroke

Nel Van Vliet, Holland, set up a new Olympic record for Women's 200 Metres Breaststroke by winning her semifinal in two minutes fifty-seven seconds.

SWIMMING: Women's 200 Metres Breaststroke (second semifinal): FIRST Nel Van Vliet, Holland, two minutes fifty-seven seconds, (Olympic Record).

SECOND E. Novaak, Hungary, two minutes fifty-eight seconds.

THIRD J. S. Hansen, Denmark, three minutes 5.5 seconds.

Van Vliet's time of 2 minutes 57 seconds beat the new Olympic record of 2 minutes 57.4 seconds which she set up yesterday.

JAVELIN EENT

Miss H. Baume, Austria won the Women's Olympic Javelin Event.

Miss H. Baume, set up a new Olympic record by winning the Women's Javelin Event with 45.57 metres (149 feet six inches). This beat the previous record of 149 feet two and three-quarters inches set up by T. Fletcher Germany in Berlin in 1936.

India Greets Switzerland

Celebration Of Centenary Of Confederation

NEW DELHI, July 31, (A.P.I.): On the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the Swiss Confederation the Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has sent the following message to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland in India:

"I have great pleasure in conveying to you, and through you to the Government and people of Switzerland, the cordial greetings of the Government and people of India on the anniversary of the founding of the Swiss Confederation. Switzerland provides an almost perfect example of a country in which men, belonging to different sects and speaking different dialects, have lived together in amity and in common devotion to the ideals of peace—ideals to which India too has dedicated herself. It is my fervent hope that, with the recent establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendship between India and Switzerland will increase and there will be greater opportunities for fruitful cooperation than ever before".

SWISS MINISTER'S REPLY

The Swiss Minister replied: "Switzerland, while celebrating this year the centenary of her present constitution—the foundation for her liberty and prosperity—has greeted with sincere sympathy India's ascent to independence and the federal structure of her coming constitution. The Swiss people remember the last message left to them by your nation's unforgettable leader, Mahatma Gandhi. The friendship linking the people of India and Switzerland is founded on the most solid basis: our common ideals of liberty and democracy. They unite us in our restless efforts for the establishment of peace in the world and will further strengthen our mutual happy relations".

INDIA'S TRADE WITH W. GERMANY

Prospects Of Great Development

NEW DELHI, July 31 (A.P.I.) : The prospects of India developing business and trade relations with West Germany are promising, especially in regard to textile machinery and power plants, according to information obtained by the Government of India's Trade Delegation to Germany.

In order to improve trade relations with India, a few leading German manufacturers in the Western zone have recently formed a combine known as Uniomatex.

A number of German firms, it is further learnt, are in a position to entertain firm orders from India for the manufacture of various types of machinery to be delivered between 8 and 12 months.

NEED FOR LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

NASIK, July 31 (UPI) : That the formation of provinces on linguistic basis would lead Indians to "true democracy" and render an opportunity to the common man to participate in the country's politics, was the view put forward by Mr. H. V. Pataskar, Member of the Boundary Commission lately set up by the President of the Indian Dominion Constituent Assembly to examine the question of reorganization of provinces on linguistic basis, addressing a representative gathering of more than 150 persons of all shades of opinion in the Congress House, Nasik.

The speaker repudiated the suggestions that creation of linguistic provinces would produce grudge and ill-will between one another.

Mr. Pataskar said: "The constitution of free India is being framed. It is definite that the constitution will be federal in character. While fixing up the various constituents of this Indian Federation, it is but proper that they should be reorganized on linguistic basis, a principle which the Congress has accepted long before. There is nothing improper or antinational in it. All of us are going to be citizens of the same Indian Union and its peace and progress will be our common peace and progress".

STUDIO NOTES

A BANKIM PICTURE

"Chandrashekhar" On Bombay Screen

Pioneer Pictures' "Chandrashekhar", will shortly come on the Bombay screen. "Chandrashekhar" is based on Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's literary classic of the same name. It deals with the stirring events of 1857—the year that saw India's first war of Independence. Director Devaki Bose has directed this picture with almost a religious fidelity, so that the emotional content and historical significance of those times may be fully brought out.

"Chandrashekhar" sees the pairing of two great favourites of the Indian screen—Kanan Devi and Ashok Kumar. Others in the cast include Bharati, Chhabi Biswas, plus a new star Huns Glass in the flaming role of Lawrence.

The skill of Kamal Dasgupta, the music-director, and the voice of Kanan Devi create an enchanting world of music in this film.

R. K. FILMS

"Aag"—Shortly To Be Released In Bombay

The artist's soul is ever in search of the realisation of his ideal. It is this urge that keeps the soul of the artist almost in a turmoil and out of this unrest are born the creations that come to be recognised as the masterpieces.

R. K. Films' "AAG" is a tale of such an artist. He is a director of dramas and is in search of the right type of heroine of his dreams. He comes across two such women, who come near to his ideal—later on to disclose that they have feet of clay. The soul-force that he is dreaming of is lacking in them, inspite of alluring outward appearance.

Director-Producer Rajkapur has developed this theme with dexterity in this film in which he himself plays the role of the artist-director, while Kamini Kaushal and Nargis take up the roles of the women of his dreams.

"AAG" will be shortly released at a leading theatre in the city.

ANUPAM KALA CHITRA

A new film concern under the name of "Anupam Kala Chitra" has been formed recently with the active co-operation of Director Phani Mazumdar (of New Theatres fame), Messrs. Prabhudas Tanna and Ramesh Ganatra. Their first production, which will be in Hindi, will have its Muhurat ceremony on the coming 'Coconut Day', 19th August 1948.

Token Strike, "Premature"

Govt. Spokesman Says Workers Would lose Rs. 640,000 In Wages

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The decision of the Mazdoor Panchayat to call a one-day general token strike in Bombay was described as premature by a spokesman of the Bombay Government. He pointed out that the representatives of the Mazdoor Panchayat met the Labour Minister on July 17 when they explained their grievances in regard to increased dearness allowance and Mr. Justice Coyajee's judgment on the right of reinstatement of discharged workers. They further wrote to Government on July 24 that unless their grievances were satisfactorily considered, they would call a general strike.

The spokesman said that the communique issued by Government on Friday was in reply to their above letter and therefore, the decision to strike should have been taken only in the light of this press note.

Regarding dearness allowance, he maintained that ten of the major engineering firms in the city were paying the allowance on the textile workers' scale. The other point under dispute, namely, Mr. Justice Coyajee's judgment, was covered by the Industrial Disputes Act of the Central Government. The Provincial Government have taken up this matter with the Central Government.

He disputed the claim of the Socialist Party that they have 42 Unions having a membership of 50,000 workers in the city. Authoritative statistics showed that there were only 35 Unions having a membership of 35,000 workers covering all the industries.

By a one-day token strike, the textile industry would suffer a loss of about 4 million yards of woven goods and 1.3 million pounds of yarn. Textile workers would lose Rs. 640,000 in wages; engineering 106,000; metals 14,000 and chemical workers 47,000 — these figures being based on 1947 returns.

CALCUTTA, July 30, (A.P.I.): The suggestion that Sanskritised Hindi, with dorws mostly derived from Sanskrit, should replace English which has been the official language of India so long was made by the Speaker of the C. C. P. Legislative Assembly. Mr. G. S. Gupta, at a press conference here today. Mr Gupta is the chairman of the Committee set up for translating the draft constitution of India into Hindi.

CALCUTTA, July 31, (A.P.I): Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, industry and Supply Minister, Government of India arrived in Calcutta this afternoon by air from Delhi. He is expected to stay here for about four days.

DUTCH CABINET FORMATION

Josephus Schaik Consults Party Leaders

THE HAGUE, July 31, (Reuter): Dr. Louis Beel, Dutch Prime Minister before the recent elections has asked Princess Regent Julieana to relieve him of his task of morming a Cabinet.

Mr. Josephus Van Schaik, Catholic Chairman of the second Chamber of the States General, has been invited to take over the Job. He has already begun consultations with party leaders.

DEVELOPMENT OF FISH INDUSTRY

Centre To Set Up Advisory Council

NEW DELHI, July 31, (A.P.I.): The Dominion Ministry of Agriculture will soon set up a Fisheries Advisory Council to advise the Government of India on fisheries research and the development of the Fish industry. The Council will meet twice a year

The Advisory Council will have the Secretary for Agriculture as its Chairman and the Fisheries Development Adviser or his deputy as Secretaary.

Under the Central Post-War Development schemes, the principle of the established one each at Bombay Madsearch institute has been accepted and three research stations have been stablished one each at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

Joint Rehabilitation Board Meets

NEW DELHI, July 30 (API): A meeting of the Joint Rehabilitation Board took place here to-day, Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar presiding.

The meeting considered the report of the Fact-Finding Committee on the resettlement of Meos. After some discussion, it was decided to ask the Committee to prepare a detailed scheme for the resettlement of Meos numbering about 62,000 who had been displaced during the communal disturbances last year.

A question that came up for consideration was whether Government should give subsistence loans to individuals who had been deprived of income from their properties in Western Pakistan and were unable to find an alternative means of living in the Indian Union. It was decided that a scheme should be worked out for consideration.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TO TAKE REST

NEW DELHI, July 31 (API) : Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who is indisposed, will leave for Pilani in Jaipur State on August 2 for rest.

Krupps' Chief Convicted

Guilty Of Engaging In Illegal Spoilation & Looting

NUREMBERG, July 31 (Reuter) : Alfred Krupp, 41-year-old head of the vast Krupps Arms Combine and five of his former officials were today found guilty by a United States War Crimes Tribunal of engaging in the illegal spoliation and looting of plants in Nazi-occupied countries. Alfred Krupp is the Sole owner of the Krupp Combine of Essen.

Four other defendants, charged under the same count as Krupp, were acquitted. Krupp and eleven of his colleagues have been on trial for almost a year. As well as being accused of plundering Nazi-occupied countries they were charged with maltreating thousands of forced labourers in Krupp-operated "horror camps".

The five convicted today with Krupp, included Erich Mueller, head of the artillery and machine designing department and planner of the world war one "Big Bertha".

Alfred Krupp, last head of the fabulous 133-year-old Krupp munitions combine and ten of his eleven co-defendants were found guilty later in the day of reportation, exploitation, and abuse of slave labour.

Only one of the 12 defendants, Karl Pfirsch, a former head of Krupps war materials sales division, was acquitted on both this count and the earlier one of looting in Nazi occupied countries.

INDIA'S COMMERCIAL TIES WITH U.S.

Manufacturers Welcome Move To Strengthen Them

BOMBAY, Saturday (API) : The All-India Manufacturers Organisation in a communication to the National Foreign Trade Council of New York, has welcomed the Council's recent report on plans to improve commercial relations between India and the United States.

In the course of a ten-point long range programme the Council had urged the United States to give greater recognition to the importance of co-operation with the people of the East and to negotiate modern treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation with India and Pakistan.

The All-India Manufacturs' Organisation in its communication to the Council said that they were particularly happy about American interest in the economic development of India and urged the Council to get in touch with the Government of India regarding the specific Indian industries in which the participation of American capital was proposed.

RANGA SAYS U.S. HAS ACCEPTED RED CHALLENGE

NEW DELHI, July 30 (API): Prof. N. G. Ranga, member of the Congress Working Committee, who arrived here today after attending the International Labour Conference at San Francisco said that the United States had accepted "the Communist challenge to democracy."

There was no difference between the two main political parties in the United States, the Democrats and the Republicans, with regard to foreign policy.

Prof. Ranga added, "Every American, be he a millionaire or a wage earner, believes only in democracy and he will die for it rather than submit to totalitarian dictatorship".

Prof. Ranga said "There is a wrong impression in the United States that the Communist Party in India is a powerful organisation".

U. S. BOMBERS ON ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT

COLOMBO, July 31, (Reuter): Two out of the fight of three U. S. superfortress bombers making their first round the world flight landed at Negombo airfied today.

The third plane crashed when taking off from Aden on July 27, killing all but one of its 18 occupants.

The superforts will fly back to Tucson, Arizona, their starting point stopping in the Philippines Japan and Alaska.

TOKYO, July 30 (Reuter): An Anglo-American air-naval operation will take place off the Japanese coast on August 2 and 3, it was announced here today.

It will be a practice in training methods, manoeuvres, tactical exercises, fueling at sea and communications

LET THE NIZAM COME TO DELHI TO NEGOTIATE

Terms For Hyderabad Peace Talks

Lake Success Reaction To Churchill Proposal

NEW DELHI, July 31. (A.P.I.): Reports of "resumption" of talks with Hyderabad following the visit of Sir Mirza Ismail to Delhi were dismissed today by High Government quarters as "yet anther stunt on behalf of the Nizam's Government to tell the world of their desire for a peaceful settlement."

LET NIZAM COME TO DELHI

The States Ministry would not engage itself in negotiations through intermediaries, and if there was any desire on the part of the Hyderabad Government for a peaceful settlement, "the Nizam must come to Delhi" these quarters said.

It was explained that the views of Government of India on the Hyderabad question had been categorically stated by the States Minister, Sardar Patel, at Patiala and reaffirmed by the Prime Minister in his recent Madras speech.

It will be recalled that Sardar Patel had stated that the Draft Formula evolved by Lord Mountbatten and Sir Walter Monckton and approved by the States Ministry and by the Hyderabad Delegation itself while the latter were in Delhi but subsequently turned down by the Hyderabad Government, no longer held the field. "now the settlement with the Nizam will have to be on the lines of settlements with other States".

TERMS FOR TALKS

There was no question it was stated of any resumption of talks with any representatives or agents of Hyderabad unless:

FIRSTLY, the present State Government is changed;

SECONDLY, The Razakar Organisation is banned and steps taken to liquidate lawless elements; and

THIRDLY, peaceful conditions are restored in the State.

Besides, the problem could only be solved if the Nizam accedes to the Indian Union and establisher Responsible Government even as other States have done in the rest of India.

No agreement with Hyderabad was possible unless all the above pre-requisites were carried out.

It is further pointed out in this connection that two Ministers of the present regime in Hyderabad who strove to bring about a settlement were turned out of office and even Sir Mirza Ismail himself had to leave the state.

INDIAN TROOPS NOT TO LEAVE NANAJ

NEW DELHI, July 31. (A.P.I.): The States Ministry in a communique issued today says that having regard to the series of incidents that have occurred in the Nanaj area culminating in the attack on Indian troops there it is essential for the Government of India to take every possible step to safeguard the lines of communication to their enclaves. The Government of India have therefore issued instructions to their army commander to remain in possession of the territory in question.

The communique says: "The Government of India have seen a press note issued by the Nizam's Government, proposing to set up a tribunal consisting of representatives of the Government of India and the Hyderabad Government under an Independent Chairman to inquire into the incident at Nanaj (Osmanabad District) on July 24 The full facts of this incident have already been explained in a press communique issued by the Government of India on the 28th July.

"Two senior officers one belonging to the Nizam's Government and the other to the Indian army, have, after a thorough investigation, signed a joint report which establishes clearly that the attack by Razakars and armed Pathans on the Indian troops at Nanaj was both unprovoked and pre-planned. There is nothing further to inquire and the report of the military officers must be taken as final. The joint report is being published separately.

"Having regard to the series of incidents that have occupied in this area culminating in the attack on Indian troops at Nanaj it is essential for the Government of India to take every possible step to safeguard the lines of communication to their enclaves. The Government of India have therefore, issued instructions to their army commander to remain in possession of the territory in question."

A Prepared Ambush

The report of the attack by the Razakars on an Indian military convoy proceeding along the Sholapur-Barsi road on July 24 has been published. The report which is jointly signed by Brigadier Gurbachan Singh on behalf of the Indian army and Lt. Col. K. L. Weston on behalf of the Nizam's State forces conclusively proves that the Razakars attempted to ambush the Indian convoy while on routine duties.

The report states that on questioning five wounded soldiers of the Indian Union, "it was learnt that they were in the leading lorry of a convoy, which was proceeding to Barsi with rations for the company there and which was fired upon at Nanaj village on the morning of July 24th". The report continues: "During the questioning two of the wounded stated that they heard an order to "fire" given by some one at the 'hite house' (a house from which the attackers first opened fire on the convoy)."

Giving the details of the Razakars attack the report say: "As the leading lorry reached a bend just north of the culvert at the south end of the village a burst of fire was opened up from the first white building east of the road. This building is approximately 20 yards from the road. Further fire came from the next building and another house West of the road. As a result of the opening burst of fire five soldiers were killed and five wounded. These three houses have all been 'built up' in as much as each has an earthen hangar on its roof and with loop-holes, as one expects to see in the North West Frontier districts. They Inspected the white house and there are great number of 303 empty cases still on the roof."

PITCHED BATTLE

The report states that the leading vehicle of the convoy was riddled with bullets and "a pitched battle then ensued and the troops of the convoy eventually took possession of and occupied the village at 13.45 hours on that day. They had no further casualties but 20 of the party who opened up the attack were killed. Of those, seven were definitely pathans, the remainder were o local orgin but all were armed and some had steel helmets."

In the course of the report Col. Weston the Hyderabad representative states "I visited the grain store in the centre of the village. This store was intact and stocked to the full with sacks of grain. This store was inspected at my suggestion as I had heard some of it had been taken away."

The report concludes that this was a prepared ambush but whether it was intended for troops or civilian buses it was not possible to say. But there was no mistaking about the convoy as it consisted of military vehicles and the troops thereon were Sikhs in olive green uniform.

HYDERABAD NEWS FROM B. B. C.

NEW DELHI, July 31. (U.P.I.): A military spokesmàn this morning characterised as "totally unfounded and misleading", the report broadcast yesterday by B.B.C. about Indian Troops' march into Hyderabad village with tanks.

The B.B.C. Broadcast at 4-30 p.m. yesterday and repeated it in its broadcast at 6-30 p.m. the following report: "A Hyderabad statement to-day alleges that Indian Troops, supported by tanks attacked a village on the North-West Frontier with India. Indian civilians, protected by tanks, looted and burnt houses and several villagers were killed. The tanks fought a battle with local police and kidnapped a police officer".

The following is the text of the Press Note, dated July 29, issued by the Nizam's Government (referred to by B.B.C.) received from Hyderabad-Dn.

"A serious attack has been made by Indian troops and armed civilians on portion of Pattan Taluq of the Aurangabad district lying on the Ahmednagar side of the Godavari River.

"Information received by the Nizam's Government states that Indian troops in lorries and what are described as tanks arrived at the Hyderabad village of Tandulwade about 9 a.m. on Tuesday, July 27. An Indian military officer required the Head Constable and four constables of the Hyderabad Police stationed there to accompany him to Kharetakli, an adjoning village in Indian territory, where they were detained. In their absence, Indian civilians raided Tanduiwadi, blew up the Customs outpost, burnt haystacks and looted houses. When the raiders returned to Kharetakli, the Hyderabad policemen were allowed to go back to Tandulwadi, in whose vicinity the Indian military vehicles remained.

"Hyderabad police reinforcements having arrived from Kausen, there was an exchange of firings between them and the Indian troops. The Indian "tanks", however, moved in, captured all the Hyderabad constables and took them to Kharetakli.

"The armoured vehicles moved about Tandulwadi and Kausan for the whole of Tuesday night and the occupants indulged in indiscriminate firing. Early on Wednesday morning Tandulwadi was burned.

"At Kausan several Hyderabad subjects were killed and five dead bodies were thrown into the Godavari River. All cattle from Tandulwadi and Kausan have been driven across the border into Indian territory.

"About 2 p.m. on Wednesday, July 28, Indian police and armed civilians, still in occupation of Hyderabad territory, began firing across the river at the taluq headquarters of Pattan. The firing was returned".

Raiders From Indian Union

HYDERABAD (DN.), July 31 (UPI): Twenty nine more attacks on Hyderabad territory were made by raiders from the Indian Union between July 13 and July 20, bringing the total number of attacks since May 15 to 104, says a Press Note issued today.

BLANK CHEQUE TO POLICE: THREAT TO HINDUS

HYDERABAD, July 31. (A.P.I.): "Ittehad", the official organ of the Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, quoted by Yamin Zuberi, Local Self-Government Minister in the Nizam's Government, as saying in a speech at Vijapur, a town in Aurangabad District, that Hyderabad was "ready to teach India a lesson".

According to the paper, Mr. Zuberi said: "The Hindu Union wants war against Hyderabad. Let India get ready. Hyderabad lacks neither men nor implements of war. We are ready to teach them a lesson."

Mr. Zuberi was also reported to have said: "We will not hesitate to kill traitors", and to have defined traitors as follows: "It is the duty of every citizen to realise his responsibility to the people of the State. To remain passive in the face of evil deeds of the enemy and not to take any action to punish or to prevent them, amounts to being a traitor.

"If the Hindus are under the impression that because intruders belong to the Hindu Union they should not take any action against them, they must understand that their passiveness amounts to disloyalty. There is no difference between a raider and a disloyal person".

The police, Mr. Zuberi was further reported to have said, should shoot traitors at sight without waiting for orders from Taluqdars or Superintendents of Police. "I want them to take decisions on the spot and act on their own initiative. We have tolerated traitors and raiders too long. From to-day they will be shot down without hesitation. It makes no difference whether they be from within or without the State".

Will Teach India A Lesson!

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 31. (A. P. I.): Mir Laik Ali, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, in a speech at Bhongir, 25 miles from Hyderabad, said that Hyderabad did not desire any conflict, but should Hyderabad and its people be forced into one, Hyderabad was prepared "to face any eventuality and would not submit to any threat or use of brutal force."

If such a struggle did take place, said the Hyderabad Premier, none could say where it would end and what disastrous consequences it might lead to. He hoped that better counsels would still prevail and that Indian leaders would "refrain from playing with fire" and would exhibit the nobler spirits that Mahatma Gandhi had tried to infuse throughout his life.

Enemy Shelling In Chakothi

NEW DELHI, July 31. (A.P.I.): "Ineffective enemy shelling with 25-pounder guns continues in the Chakothi-Uri sector and the Jhangar area, says to-day's Defence Ministry communique.

South of Uri, India's troops engaged in enemy fighting patrol and dispersed them. Enemy shed-fire in the same area from 25-pounder guns and 3.7 howitzers was silenced by our artillery, which also destroyed a jeep belonging to the hostiles.

In the Tithwal and Gurais areas, there was some exchange of shells fire between our troops and the enemy.

Our artillery in Sadabad, south of Naushahra, effectively engaged and scored direct hits on enemy digging bunkers.

Kashmir Commission In Karachi

India Government's Helpful Attitude Praised

KARACHI, July 31. (A.P.I.): The United Nations Commission for Kashmir arrived in Karachi from New Delhi by air this afternoon. The secretarial staff had arrived earlier today by another Dakota

The members of the Commission were received by Pakistan's Secretary General, Mr. Mohammed Ali, Mr .M. Ayub, head of the Pakistan Government's liaison office for the Commission; Colonel Majeed Malik, Public Relations Officer of the liaison office; and Mr. Syed A. Zafar Ali, Protocol Officer of the Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Alfredo Lozano, Chairman of the Commission on arrival said: "There is little to be added to the statement of Dr. Siri, the then Chairman, made upon our arrival in Karachi three weeks ago as regards the spirit and goodwill that animate and guide the Commission in its task. However, I am bound to express our sincere satisfaction with the cordial and helpful atmosphere that the Commission met in New Delhi during the period of our work, which have facilitated already the progress toward later and broader developments".

He added: "The Commission is happy to return to Karachi, confident that it will find not only the hospitality which we already enjoyed during our previous stay, but also that cooperation and trust which alone can lead the Commission to a prompt peaceful and just settlement of the situation at presenting impeding the fruitful growth of good neighbourliness between India and Pakistan."

The members and the staff of the Commission drove to a hotel where about 25 rooms have been reserved for them.

In all 24 members and personnel of the staff of the secretariat of the Commission have arrived.

It was learnad that the Commission was likely to stay in Karachi for about ten days, and would then return by air to New Delhi for a couple of days before proceeding to Jammu and Kashmir State.

6 Razakars Shot Dead

ENCOUNTER WITH ARMED RAIDERS ON BOMBAY AND MADRAS BORDERS

SHOLAPUR July 31, (A.P.I.): Six Razakars were shot dead in an encounter with the Indian Union police at Shendri, a village on the Barsi Light Railway last night when a gang of 175 armed Razakars attacked the police outpost in the village which is surrounded on all sides by Hyderabad State territory.

The raiders rushed on the police post firing upon policemen. The policemen immediately launched a counter-attack and drove the raiders back killing six and capturing two

Details of this attack were communicated to Mr. Morarji Desai Bombay's Home Minister who arrived at Sholapur this morning. Mr. Desai spent about two hours inspecting the camps opened in the town to accommodate refugees from Hyderabad He also talked to several refugees and acquainted himself with their grievances.

Some 40,000 refugees are now sheltered in Sholapur. While about 5000 are accommodated in camps. The rest are staying in Dharmashalas, Maths, Temples and other public institutions.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay, today inspected the Indo-Hyderabad border on Akkalkot side and cisited Akkalkot and Wagdari cays the United Press of India.

CLASH ON MADRAS BORDER

MADRAS, July 31. (A.P.I.): An exchange of fire between Razakars and the Hyderabad State policemen on one side and State Congress volunteers and Special Armed Police of the Indian Union on the other took place at Singavaram border on the afternoon of July 29, said a press Communique of the Madras Government today.

This resulted in the death of a Hyderabad policeman and a State Congress volunteer.

A rifle and a bayonet, belonging to a State constable were seized by the Union police.

Singavaram is in the Munagala Pargana which is an Indian Union enclave.

CALL FOR IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION

The Committee of action of the Hyderabad State Congress in a resolution today said that efforts were being made on behalf of the Nizam's Government to take the Hyderabad issue before the U.N.O. and declared: "The Nizam and his Government have no right or equal basis to approach the U.N.O. The main pillars of which are democratic freedom and sovereignty of the people."

The resolution urged the Government of India "to take serious note of these hostile moves of the Hyderabad Government and Hyderabad's feverish war preparations."

The Committee of action urged immediate intervention of the Government of India in order to put an end to developments inimical to the freedom and integrity of India. The Committee assured the Government of India that the people of Hyderabad would wholeheartedly welcome Indian Union's intervention.

ENLIST OR DIE!

The Nizam's Government officers are making recruitment for the Arab Hyderabad Army and threa's of death are being given to those who refuse to enlistment themselves says a news bulletin issued by the Hyderabad State Congress Central Office here.

Arrests of Congress workers continue in Hyderabad State.

Houses belonging to several Congress workers of Gulberga, Raichur and Warangal District are reported to have been occupied by Police and Razakars.

Properties belonging to prominent Congress workers of Bir district have been confiscated. House belonging to a Kisan worker of Nandar village in the same district was also been confiscated.

C. P. GOVT.'S PROTEST NOTE TO NIZAM

NAGPUR, July 30 (API): The Central Province Government, it is learnt, have lodged a protest with the Nizam's Government against an attempt to violate Indian Union territory by some Razakars from across the border. On the night of July 22, it was stated, Razakars crossed the Painganga river in country boats in an attempt to attack village Arli in Kolhapur Taluq in Yeotmal District.

The Razakars were reported to have fired a few shots towards the village but soon encountered reply fire from an Indian Union police patrol stationed in the village and withdrew

MOLOTOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW

MOSCOW, July 31 (Reuter): M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, has returned to Moscow.

News of the Foreign Minister's return was learned here unofficially but reliably.

An official of the Soviet Foreign Office press department, asked if he could confirm the report that M. Molotov was back, said "I can tell you nothing."

Can U. N. Admit Hyderabad Dispute?

LAKE SUCCESS, July 31, (Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill's proposal in the House of Commons yesterday to hold a United Nations plebiscite to determine the future status of Hyderabad has met with little enthusiasm among United Nations officials here.

They point out that it would raise intricate questions which might lead the United Nations into troubled waters. Here are some of the problems:

1. What is the status of Hyderabad?
2. Could India claim that her present dispute with the Nizam is a matter of "domestic jurisdiction" under the terms of the United Nations Charter?
3. What authority could the United Nations exercise in the dispute.

The possibility that some members of the United Nations may raise the Hyderabad issue in the Security Council is not however, ruled out by United Nations circles.

Indian circles consider that the controversy is hardly likely to be helped by interference from outside. They point to difficulties that have arisen from the United Nations decision to supervise a plebiscite in Kashmir. In this instance unlike Hyderabad, the dispute was between two Sovereign States, members of the United Nations.

In the Hyderabad question, United Nations circles believe that India could claim that its Government has already offered to hold a plebiscite.

Experts in International Law here are not prepared to rule whether Hyderabad can be considered an Independent Sovereign State. This question alone could entangle the United Nations in lengthy controversy.

Neither is the Security Council considered competent to give a ruling.

S. N. D. T. WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Successful candidates of the S. N. D. T. Women's University who got diplomas at the Convocation, held, on Saturday. Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay delivered the Convocation address.

Heat In Danube Talks

BELGARDE, July 31 (Reuter) : M. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, today accused the Western Powers of presenting an ultimatum to the Ten-Nation Danube Conference meeting here, and declared that if they persisted "the door would be opened for them to leave".

Britain and France had said they would insist on keeping their rights in the great European waterway, acquired under the 1921 Convention, even if the results of the Conference went against them.

M. Vyshinsky replied that this convention had been replaced by Clauses in the Balkan Peace Treaties, and that Britain and France had already abolished it before the war by agreements with Rumania in 1938 and with Italy and Germany in 1939.

He declared that the Western Powers declaration "is not the language of co-operation but of command. This is not the language of co-operators but of masters", M. Vyshinsky said.

The Conference is being attended by the Big Four and the Danube States of Bulgaria, Ukraine, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Austria is present as an observer.

KREMLIN TALKS ON BERLIN CRISIS BEGIN

BERLIN, July 31 (Reuter) : The Russian authorities in Berlin were believed by Western observers tonight to be preparing a complete Soviet sponsored administration for the German capital.

They thought the new Government might seize power within the next few days or even hours.

No mention of any pending move was made when General Lucius D. Clay, United States Military Governor in Germany, told a press conference tonight that he thought the position in the capital was "about the same".

General Clay disclosed that the projected third airport for Berlin would increase the maximum potential of the Allied air bridge to 8,000 tons daily, but this would give an average in bad weather of only 4,500 tons — the emount needed to supply slightly better rations than now.

Three main grounds for observers beliefs that the Russians might set up their own all-Berlin administration were:

(2) A warning in today's official Russian newspaper "Tregliche Rundschau", that any person or institution in the Western sectors who obeyed orders by the British, French and American commandants did so "at their own risk"

(3) Russian claims that their nominee, Colonel Paul Markgraf, is still Chief of police for the whole city despite his dismissal last week by the predominantly anti-Communist German administration.

The D P D Agency said the split would come when the three Western powers refused to recognise the officials nominated at yesterday's secret meeting — a refusal regarded here as inevitable

Western observers here linked this report with the warning against obeying Western Commandants which appeared in this morning's "Targliche Rundschau". (Mr. Bevin was today studying the report of an interview in Moscow last night when Mr. Frank Roberts, special envoy from London, was believed to have asked the Russians for talks on Germany between the three Western powers and Generalissimo Joseph Stalin or Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov).

Mr. Roberts saw M. Valerian Zorin, who is in charge of the Soviet foreign office during the absence of M. Molotov, and his deputy, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, it was stated in London today. The foreign office spokesman, however, would not disclose any details of the report of the interview.

Diplomatic quarters in London believed Mr. Roberts asked for talks on the very highest levels, and they assumed the French and American ambassadors took similar action.

In Washington the State department announced that the American and French Ambassadors and British representatives had called separately on Deputy Foreign Minister, M. Valerian A Zorin, at the Soviet foreign office last night

The Western envoys are armed with new instructions to seek a settlement on Berlin and leave open a way for general negotiations with Russia.

'India Needs More Women For Constructive Work'

SIR MAHARAJ SINGH PRAISES WORK OF INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I think that co-education has its definite advantages, and that it will be increasingly adopted by all countries including India," declared Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, delivering the Convocation address of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University this evening.

The Governor referred to the two main principles governing the University, namely the use of mother tongues as the media of instruction and the formulation of the courses of studies specially suited to teh needs and requirements of women in an institution reserved for them. He admitted that the expression of thought in a foreign language was a real difficulty to many, and therefore the founders of the University were wise enough to provide that all instructions in the University should be given in the mother tongue. That principle has now been recognised as both desirable and necessary, and was apt to be in force in most of the Indian Universities before long.

CO-EDUCATION

Referring to co-education Raja Sir Maharaj Singh said that he was aware that there were many in this country including a large number of educated women who were not enamoured of special universities for women and who preferred a system of co-education. He felt that co-education had its definite advantages and that it would be increasingly adopted by all countries including India. At the same time he was a great believer in experiment and in diversity, and though that there was enough room for different types of universities. Indeed the imposition of drab uniformity had been one of the disadvantages of foreign rule in the past. Their university had been started by way of experiment, and time had proved that it was a successful experiment. Their standard of proficiency had progressively increased. Moreover the example which the founders had set, a generation ago, in providing studies suited to the requirements of women had been followed by other Indian universities.

INDIAN WOMENHOOD

Sir Maharaj Singh further pointed out that the staff and the students of the university had helped advancing the cause of Indian womanhood. Whereever education had developed the advancement of woman had followed. Unlike the women's suffrage movement in England, India had given her woman the right to vote with surprisingly little opposition. Marriage and Property Laws had been modified, and Indian women had gone ahead in every walk of life. Much, however, remained to be done. Women were urgently wanted for constructive work in many fields of life. For social services, which were bound to be more prominent, the present number of trained was altogether inadequate. Women doctors were few and far between.

Sir Harsidhbhai Divatia, the Chancellor of the University who presided gave away the prizes to the winners. Welcoming the guests he gave a brief outline of the work done by the University. He declared that the Committee appointed by the government to report on the University had completed its work, and there was every likelihood of its being placed on a statutory basis in the near future.

KARVE'S WORK PRAISED

The Convocation also served the purpose of presenting an address to Dr. D. K. Karve, the 90-year old founder of the University and the proponent of woman education in India The address which was read by the Chancellor eulogised the services rendered by Dr. Karve to the University since its inception 30 years ago.

In a brief reply Dr Karve thanked all present for the honour done to him. He said that whatever success he had achieved was due to the co-operation he had received from the Chancellors of the University and the general public.

MEDIUM IN ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS

Inter-Provincial Board Wants English To Continue

NEW DELHI, July 31, (A.P.I.): The second annual meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education, held here under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank Anthony reconsidered the question of the teaching of the national and regional languages in Anglo-Indian schools "because of the pro-regional language policy of Provincial Governments."

The meeting passed a resolution recommending that while English should continue to be the medium of instruction in these schools the respective stages at which the regional and national languages shall be introduced should be determined by the Provincial Governments.

A Sub-Committee was formed to prepare syllabuses and recommended suitable text books for the teaching of Hindi in Hindi-speaking provinces. Another Sub-Committee will deal with the question of technical and vocational teaching.

In his opening speech, Mr. Anthony emphasised the "important work which is being done by the Inter-Provincial Board in co-ordinating Anglo-Indian Education and making it an invaluable asset in the scheme of national education.

Representatives of the Ministers for education from all Provinces in India except Madras were present. These included, Dr. Halder (Government of India) Dr. Khanna (East Bengal) Mr. Saxena (U.P.) Mr. Frankli (C.P.) Mr. Chatterji (Bihar) Mr. Sundara (Bangalore) and Rev. Bamfield (Orissa).

The members all standing passed a resolution of condolence on the sad and tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Indian Nation.

During the discussion on the agenda that followed, members expressed the view that there was a growing recognition in all provinces, of the character of Anglo-Indian schools as national schools. References to these institutions as "model schools" were indicative of the essential place they would continue to occupy in the educational system of the country.

The resolutions included a recommendation that Provincial Governments should permit Anglo-Indian schools to present candidates for the provincial high schools or matriculation examination in addition to the Anglo-Indian School Leaving Certificate and the Cambridge School Certificate Examinations.

Pakistan To Control Marriage Costs

KARACHI, (I.P.S.): The establishment of a 21-man, committee to be called the "The Muslim Marriage Expenditure Committee" is envisaged in the Pakistan Muslim Marriages Expenditure Regulation Act introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly recently. Every province of Pakistan will have such a committee which will be empowered to make rules for:—Fixing the scale of expenditure, fixing maximum amount of dowry or any gift in the nature of a dowry, limiting the number of guests who may be invited or entertained at at marriages feast. Contravention of the Act will be punishable with simple imprisonment extending to one month or fine to the extent of Rs. 2,000 or with both.

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN IN BALUCHISTAN

QUETTA, July 31, (A.P.I.): Mr. M. Y. Khan, Under-Secretary in the Pakistan Ministry of refugees and Rehabilitation and Miss Rabia Sultania Qari, Officer on special duty for the recovery of abducted women held discussions with officials of the Baluchistan Government at Quetta on Friday about the recovery of abducted women in that area.

So for only three non-Muslim abducted women have been recovered from Quetta. It is pointed out that the number of the non-Muslim abducted women in that area is very low.

Arrangements have been made with the Government of Baluchistan for their recovery.

No Cholera In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, July 31, (A.P.I.): No cases of Cholera have been reported in the city during the last two days. The Health Department, however, continues its vigil and destroyed today about five hundred maunds of adulterated milk.

Mahatma Murder Trial

APPROVER SIGNS 68-PAGE DEPOSITION IN COURT

Defence Counsel Objects To Cross-Examination Of Badge By His Client

RED FORT, July 31 (UPI): The proceedings in the Gandhi Murder Trial at the Red Fort evoked much interest when, at the resumption of the trial this morning, Mr. Hansraj Mehta, the Defence Counsel for accused Shanker Kistayya, submitted an application to the Court taking objection to the cross-examination of Approver-Witness Badge by his client, Shankar, yesterday.

The Court had met at 10 a.m. today, only to read out the depositions of Approver Badge to him and obtain his signature on the same.

Mr. Mehta, in his application, maintained that he had always been taking advice from his client Shanker as to the line of cross-examination of the Approver. The deposition of the Witness had also been interpreted to him and there could be no ground for him to say that he had not carried out instructions of his client about the cross-examination of the Approver. He felt that something must have happened on the night of July 29-30, which had prompted Shanker to behave as he did yesterday.

Mr. Mehta said that his position as Defence Counsel for Shanker had been made "very awkward" and, therefore, he sought advice from the Court as to the steps he should take in the circumstances

The Court will consider the application of Mr. Hansraj Mehta on Monday when it is expected to pass orders on the points raised.

The depositions of the approver Badge made by him during the last nine full sittings of the Court, were read out to him today and his signature obtained on them. They ran into 68 pages.

Badge wanted some minor changes to be made in his depositions, which were noted by the Judge Mr. Atma Charan.

The other business done by the Court today was the handing over of Rs. 592 to Nathuram Godse this being the money recovered from his possession on January 30, at the time of his arrest at the Birla House.

Counsel for Apte asked some books to be given to his client and the Court orders that the books in question should be given to the Prosecution Counsel for scrutiny in the first instance.

INTEGRATION OF STATE AREAS WITH ORISSA

Asaf Ali On Government's Difficulties

CUTTACK, July 31, (A.P.I.): Addressing the Orissa States Assembly His Excellency Mr. Asaf Ali Governor of Orissa said that the elusive mirage of a union of the Eastern States could never bring to the people of the States the opportunities which were now knocking at their doors. The natural resources of the areas could never have been developed either by individuals or by collective administration of the States nor was it possible for them to do so even if they formed a collective union apart from Orissa.

The Governor said that by comparison with former figures which were available for the different states anyone could estimate the beneficial activities of the previous administrations and those of the present Government of Orissa. Complete security of life and property, tenure of service and progressive realisation of fuller measures for the general welfare of the people were guaranteed. An expenditure of two and quarter crores of Rupees on the States per year was envisaged in the budget although some big items had not yet been taken into consideration. About Rupees fifteen lakhs would have to be added to that expenditure in consequence of the new scales of pay. If the share of expenditure which was born on the provincial budget in respect of common services were taken into account the expenditure side would show a further increase of several lakhs.

Madras Takes Over Banganapalli State

MADRAS, July 31, (U.P.I.): The Government of Madras today has officially taken over the administration of the Banganapalli State in the Karnool District of the Madras Presidency as part of the Union Government scheme of the merger of the smaller States into the neighbouring province.

SHRI MILIND RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, (By Mail).

Shri J. P. Milind, ex-General Secretary of the Gwalior State Congress, former member of the Executive Committee of the Central India Regional States' People's Conference, and President of the Scindia State Railwaymen's Union, has been unconditionally released from the local Central Jail. No charge so far been proved against him. It is to be recalled that he was arrested on the 17th inst. perhaps for his sympathies with the labourers, who were badly suffering from heavy economic losses due to local J. C. mills lockout, and the policy of big retrenchments.

Ministry Of States

Economy Committee Urges Drastic Retrenchment

NEW DELHI, July 31. (U.P.I.): Drastic retrenchment in the present set-up of the Ministry of States, resulting in saving of Rs. 76 lakhs, is understood to have been recommended by the Economy Committee of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), which has submitted its interim report, it is learnt.

Provided the Cabinet endorses the Economy Committee's recommendations, the Ministry of States by the end of the current year will consist of eight officers as against twenty-one at present employed. While the strength of the staff is recommended to be reduced to 52 instead of 177, the report provides 12 peons compared to 40.

It is further understood that the existing complicated machinery known to be carrying out the work of relations with Indian States, such as Regional Commissioners, would also be wound up.

It is calculated that if the proposals of the Economy Committee are approved, there would be a saving of about Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs in the establishment expenses of the Ministry. With the closing down of the organisation dealing with Indian States which is involving an expenditure of over Rs. 70 lakhs, the total saving would amount to about Rs. 76 lakhs.

Ensuring Economic Progress Of Madhyabharat

(From Our Correspondent)

UJJAIN, July 28.

A new organisation "Arthik Jantantra Sabha" Madhyabharat Branch has ben formed at Gwalior and members are being enrolled all over Central India to carry on the programme of economic swarajya for the people of Central India. The main object of this institution in Central India will be to increase the national wealth of C.I. by four times, and to raise the economic standard of every Madhyabharat citizen. Similarly the organisation will carry on activities for health diet, provision of clothes sanitary and modern houses, communication facilities etc. Every citizen of Madhyabharat who is not below 21 years age can be a member of the institution on paying one rupee annal membership fee. The member must have faith in constructive work and organisations of the country.

NEW DELHI, July 31, (U.P.I.): Canada has accepted to allot another consignment of small quantity of wheat to India through the International Food Distribution Council.

MATHAI'S SON SENTENCED

Causing Death Of Co-Student By Negligent Driving

ALLAHABAD, July 31, (A.P.I.): A sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of rash and negligent driving was today passed by an Allahabad Magistrate on Ravi John Mathai a son of Dr. John Mathai, India's Transport Minister.

Ravi Mathai who is a student of Allahabad University, was alleged to have knocked down a fellow-student named Rajni Mohan Srivastava causing his death.

The prosecution case was that Ravi with some of his friends was driving a car along Kamala Nehru Road on October 2 1947 and that losing control of the vehicle he collided with Rajni Mohan who was coming on a bicycle in the opposite direction. Rajni Mohan who was a son of the District Magistrate of Gonda, died shortly after admission to hospital.

Ravi Mathai was allowed bail upto August 15 for filing an appeal.

GOVT. ORDER FOR STANDARD WAGES UNACCEPTABLE?

Dissatisfied Labour To Put Up Fight

(From Our Correspondent)

UJJAIN, July 31 : Two public meetings have been held under the auspices of the Mazdor Sangh and Mazdoor Sabha (Labour Communist Organisation) for considering the Madhyabharat Government orders regarding standard wages. The Mazdoor Sangh workers appealed the labourers to accept the decision as they would thus get at least 26 rupees the lowest wage and 34 rupeess as dearness allowance per month, thus they would draw 60 Rupees per month.

The Mazdoor Sabha workers appealed to the workers that in the present famine conditions of Malwa and day-to-day rising market rates, black-market in grain, cloth and other materials it was impossible for a labour to provide his family fairly. The labourers could not be satisfied with such arbitrary decisions and they would protest and if necessary would put up fight.

SINGING OF 'BANDE MATARAM'

The Director of the Madhyabharat Education department has issued orders that from 1st August 48 the singing of Candematram and Jana Mana Gana Adhinayak will be compulsory and when this song will be sung by the students it will be compulsory for all the students in the class to stand till the song is not ended.

Pakistan Independence Day Celebration

KARACHI, July 31 (API): The Independence Day celebrations Committee at a meeting held in Karachi Corporation hall on Friday decided to reserve rupees two lakhs for the building of a "Pakistan Independence Day Colony" for refugees.

The committee also decided that cloth worth rupees one lakh should be distributed free among the refugees. Already, the committee has collected rupees 40,000 for Independence Day celebrations and has fixed rupees three and a half lakhs as its target figure.

The committee, it is learned, has decided that there should be no illuminations or fireworks on Independence Day and the money thus saved should be utilised for purchasing cloth and building the colony for the refugees.

COMMERCIAL UNIVERSITY OF DELHI NOT RECOGNISED

NEW DELHI, July 31. (A.P.I.): "The Commercial University of Delhi is not a University constituted by law and its degrees and diplomas are not recognised by the Government of India", says a Government press note issued to-day in response to frequent enquiries as to the value and validity of certain degrees and diplomas given by the Commercial University of Delhi.

A test examination of the students who attended the Labour Training Class conducted under the auspices of the Department of Labour, Saurashtra Government was held on the 4th and 5th June, 1948 Seventeen candidates are declared successful.

PLUCKY EFFORT BY BOMBAY GYM.

Harwood League Football

TRADES 2
BOMBAY GYMKHANA 0

Playing their first match in the second half of the Harwood League Football Championship the Trades did not find things going their way to as great an extent as might have been expected from the opposition that the Bombay Gymkhana provided them. A sharp shower in the second half helped the Gymkhana defenders by redering the foothold slippery for the Trades marksmen

Nelson was once again in a grand mood and brought off many fine saves, and his performance becomes all the more noteworthy when the wet surface is considered where many other custodians would have slipped and floundered. The two goals that got past could not have been stopped as they were very well directed from a very close range first by Peter and then by Thomas.

In the absence of their enterprising forward Fichenberger, the Bombay Gymkhana forwards were less in the picture if such a thing could be possible.

THE TEAMS:

TRADES:— T. D'Silva; Manuel and Rathnam; Suvarna, Perumal and Govind, Menon, Raymond, Sheena, Thomas and Peter.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:— Nelson, Edwards and Linford, Mathews, Van Gessels and Tjden, Ckark, Brown Tulip, Smith and Medlock.

BOMBAY SIDE TO PLAY TATAS

The Bombay side that will play a match with a Tata side this evening at 5-35 had been announced it will be as follows:—

Thingalaya ,Manuel and Rathnam, Gellard, Krishnan and Govind, Santiago, Almeida, Duncan, Thomas and Peter.

Racing Resumed In Calcutta

Teddy Rides Four Winners

CALCUTTA, July 31, (A.P.I.): Racing was resumed in Calcutta this afternoon, when the first day of the monsoon meeting opened with a short card of six events.

Three heavily-backed favourites and three outsiders shared the spoils. Two winners with recent Bangalore form, Wee Lassie, and Systematic, made hacks of their opponents. Jockey Teddy McGaffin had a red-letter day, steering home four winners, while training honours were shared between Capt. Fownes and S. Hajee with two winners

FOOTBALL

CALCUTTA, July 31, (A.P.I.): In the I. F. A. Shield Tournament today, Burnpore United and Customs played a draw for the fourth time in their second round encounter. Neither side scored.

In the other shield match, Delhi (Combined) defeated Bonbehari Athletic Association (Burdwan) by seven goals to nil.

JAP SWIMMER SETS NEW RECORD

TOKYO, July 31, (Reuter): Japan's leading swimmer, Hironoshin Furu hashi, beat the official world record for the 800 metres free style when he covered the distance in 9 minutes 45.2 seconds in a national swimming event at Matsuto, Ishikawa Province.

The present record is 9 minutes 50.9 seconds, by William Smith (United States.)

Stop Press

MISSING U. N. C-47 LOCATED

CAIRO, July 31 (UPA) : A United States Embassy spokesman told the United Press of America today that a United Nations C-47 transport, earlier reported missing, was located at Zaza where it was delayed by carburettor trouble.

NEW HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT

BUDAPEST, July 31 (UPA) : Hungary's new Presideent will be Deputy Premier Arpad Szakasits, former Leftwing Social Democrat and now Chairman of the Communist and Socialist Workers' Party.

ARABS TO RESUME JEHAD IN PALESTINE

DAMASCUS, July 31 (Reuter) : The Arab Higher Committee in Palestine today isued a statement here proclaiming a decision to resume "jehad" in Palestine to restore liberty and independence in Palestine.

Glamorgan Skittled Out For 197 Runs

Australia Lose Early Wicket: Score 44 For One Wkt.

SWANSEA, July 31, (Reuter): A violent thunderstorm in the early hours caused play between Glamorgan and the Australians here to be delayed. Meantime the crowd, estimated at 20,000, watched both Teams practicising on the field.

Don Tallon, Australian wicket-keeper, who stood down from last Test owing to finger injury, returned to the side today, while Lindsay Hassett captained in place of Don Bradman.

The Teams were:

AUSTRALIA: Hassett, Miller, Brown, Barnes, Harvey, Ian. Johnson, Ring Hamence, McCool, Tallon and Lindwall: TWELFTH MAN: Morris.

GLAMORGAN: E. Davies, P. Clift, W. Parkhouse, Jones, A. Watkins, W. Wooler, J. Eaglestone. L. Muncer, H. Davies, J. Clay, S. Trick.

COUNTY GOES TO BAT

The crowd of 20,000 spectators were pleased to see Wilfrid Wooler win the toss after failing to do so in Glamorgan's last six games and so the County had the first knock. Australians had been travelling for 10 hours from Derby arriving here at 7-30 this morning so that it was not a good prospect they faced to field.

The wicket was playing easily, but the ball travelled slowly in the outfield. Neither Lindwall nor Miller got much life from the pitch and there were shouts of "Take him off" when Miller bowled two short ones causing Clift to duck. Clift hit the first boundary and Davies got two balls to the ring off Lindwall despite the presence of Harvey at silly midon. Miller changed to off spinners, but both batsmen played confidently to reach 25 when Ian Johnson replaced Lindwall.

56 FOR TWO

Clift had an anxious moment at 36 when he swept Miller to leg and Lindwall after juggling with the ball dropped it. Clift marked the escape by despatching Miller twice to the boundary. Davies was restrained and seemed content to let Clift do the scoring. Clift took two more fours off Johnson to send up 53, but then lifted Johnson to long leg where Barnes ran in to take a well-judged catch. One run later Parkhouse played forward and was legbefore.

At lunch with the score at 56 for two, Davies was 17 after being 90 minutes at the crease.

100 ON THE BOARD

Miller had bowled unchanged before lunch, but was rested afterwards in favour of Ian Johnson with Lindwall bowling halfpace at the other end. Davies continued to bat with extreme caution, though twice hitting Johnson hard only to have his runs reduced by alert fielding. Jones broke a spell of three maidens by offdriving Johnson, an aggressive stroke which caused Hassett to retreat to a safer distance. At 85 Davies was out legbefore in Ring's first over, having been at the crease for more than two hours for 24. Wooller did not stay long, but he hit one-six off Johnson and then stole a cheeky single to send up the hundred.

At that total he was bowled by Ring. Miller returned to the attack and after Lindwall had claimed two victims, Miller clean bowled Eaglestone just before tea when the County had 152 runs on the board for seven wickets, Jones being unbeaten with 38 runs to his credit.

ALL OUT FOR 197

Within 45 minutes after tea the County were all out, Don Tallon marking his return to the side by having a hand in the dismissal of the last three men, one being caught and two stumped so that Glamorgan were out for 197.

J. C. Clay, Glamorgan's 50-year-old veteran spin bowler, was the last man in for the County. He was at the crease for five minutes during which he hit two fours and a six in his 16 runs and was stumped when attempting another big hit off Ian Johnson. The crowd now 25,000 cheered him all the way back to the pavilion.

AUSTRALIA'S KNOCK

Australia had scored 44 runs for one wicket at the close of play today.

First Australian wicket fell at 27. Brown and Barnes had made a confident start until Brown was caught off Wooller at 27 when Parkhouse made a neat catch at short leg. Hassett wisely took no risk when he joined Barnes, being content to keep his end up ready to start fresh on Monday morning.

SCORE BOARD:

GLAMORGANSHIRE (1st Innings):

E. Davies lbw b Ring	24
Clift c Barnes b Ian Johnson	30
W. G. Parkhouse lbw b Miller	1
Jones c Tallon b Johnson	40
Wooler b Ring	9
A. Watkins lbw b Lindwall	19
B. L. Muncer c Brown b Lindwall	2
J. Eaglestone b Miller	3
H. Davies st. Tallon b Ring	18
S. Trick (not out)	7
J. C. Clay st. Tallon b Johnson	16
Extras	28
Total	197

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lindwall	17	4	36	2
Miller	25	12	41	2
Johnson	28.4	12	58	3
Ring	13	6	34	3

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings.)

Brown c Parkhouse b Wooller	16
Barnes (not out)	22
A. L. Hassett (not out)	6
Extras	0
Total (for 1 wkt.)	44

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wooller	11	2	23	1
Watkins	9	1	13	0
Trick	4	3	8	0
Muncer	3	3	0	0

NO DECONTROL OF GROUND-NUT CAKE

Bombay Government Announces Decision

BOMBAY, Saturday:—With a view to conserve the production of ground-nut cake for use in this Province, the Government of Bombay had decided in December, 1947, to purchase the entire production from oil mills run on power machinery (i.e. expellers of rotaries or hydraulic presses), at the rate of Rs. 130 per ton, ex-mill, including the cost of gunnies and to distribute it to bonafide consumers within the Province for (1) manuring foodcrops, (2) cattle feeding and (3) for manuring sugarcane and garden crops.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

Several complaints have been received from oil millers that cake is not lifted from the mills promptly and that large stocks have accumulated in the mills. All possible steps are being taken by the Government to see that congestion in the mills is relieved as early as possible. The main difficulty, in this connection, is non-availability of wagons for movement and of godowns for storage of cake. The Railway authorities have been requested to grant special priority for the movement of cake. The Collectors of the districts have been requested to make available, as many Government godowns as they can spare, for the storage of cake and, if necessary, to requisition private godowns for the purpose. It is expected that the stocks of cake lying with the various mills will be moved very shortly.

NO DECONTROL.

The question of decontrol of ground-nut cake has also been considered very carefully and the Government is of the opinion that it is not advisable to decontrol it for the present in the interests of the "Grow More Food Campaign."

Indo-Pakistan Railway Traffic Stopped

SEQUEL TO CANCELLATION OF TRAINS ON JODHPUR STATE RAILWAY

KARACHI, July 31. (A.P.I.): With the cancellation of all through train services on the Jodhpur State railway between Sind and Jodhpur territory, there is complete cessation of railway traffic between India and Western Pakistan, Mr. M. A. Zuberi, Pakistan Communications Secretary told a press conference here to-day.

Mr. Zuberi said: "On July 26, Jodhpur State railway authorities cancelled mail train services and on the following day they cancelled all through train services on the Sind section of the railway".

Mr. Zuberi added: "On the morning of 28th July we had only four engines, 44 coaches and two hundred goods wagons left in the Sind section of the railway" Mr. Zuberi continued and added: "Two railway trains were ready to move out of the Sind section for Jodhpur on the 28th, and had we allowed these to go, half of what was left with us in terms of rolling stock on the morning of 28th July would also have gone out of the Sind section. Therefore the District Magistrate, Mirpurkhas, stopped these two trains from leaving on the 28th morning and since then Western Pakistan has had no railway service with Jodhpur State.

Mr. Zuberi said that the Jodhpur State railway authorities had informed the Pakistan Government that train services would be resumed by 30th July (Friday) but that had not yet been done. With effect from mid-night of Saturday-Sunday the Government of Pakistan was to have taken over the working of some 320 miles of the Sind section of the Jodhpur State railway.

Mr. Zuberi said: "The railway line was constructed in 1920 and it was handed over to the Jodhpur State railway in 1924 under an agreement between Jodhpur State and the then Government of India. According to the agreement the track and the railway stations en route remained the property of the Government of India but the rolling stock was transferred to the Jodhpur State railway. The Jodhpur State railway authorities had to credit with the Government of India every month the net income of the section in Sind Province according to the agreement which was terminable at an year's notice".

EARLIER NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Zuberi added: "When the decision to partition the Indian subcontinent was made and we knew that the Sind section of the railway would lie in Pakistan, the then undivided Government of India served a notice on the Jodhpur State railway that its Sind section would be taken over by the Government of Pakistan on the expiry of the notice. The notice was given in July last year.

"Negotiations were carried on earlier, but without results for the taking over of the running of the railway in the Sind section before the expiry of the year's notice.

"To-day the notice expires and the working of the railway should have been handed over to us.

"On the 1st and 2nd July a meeting was held in Jodhpur at which our representatives were present to finalise details of the taking over the Sind section.

Mr. Zuberi said that at that meeting the Jodhpur State railway authorities raised the following three points:—

1:—The Government of Pakistan should deposit in advance the total price of the rolling stock which was to be Pakistan's share;

2:—As the Jodhpur State railway authorities had decided to implement the recommendations of the Indian Pay Commission with effect from 1st January, 1948, the Government of Pakistan should pay a share of the arrears of pay for that period: and,

3:—Pakistan should also pay a proportionate share of the gratuities and leave salaries of the employees of the railway"

LEAGUE LEADER ARRESTED

MURREE, July 31 (A.P.I.) : The Murree police, acting on a telephone message from the Frontier police, arrested Khan Ghulam Mohammed Khan, member of the Pakistan Muslim League Council under the Frontier Public Safety Ordinance, it was learned here today.

He has been taken to Rawalpindi en route to Mardan.

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For Loans on reasonable terms please contact Mr. G. S. Monga, (A) Post Box No. 119, Baroda. (9141)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Liberal discounts on Murphy Radios Model TU102 five valves AC/DC. Special terms to dealers. Also available dry battery radios. Central Radio Corporation, 17/14, The Mall, Cawnpore. 768

India's Import Policy Further Liberalised

NEW DELHI, July 30 (API): A further liberalisation of imports from sterling and other soft currency areas is a feature of the Government of India's import policy for the period July-December '48, details of which are given in a Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated July 29, 1948.

The three divisions of import control are continued in respect of 'hard' and 'soft' areas for the new licensing period—(A) goods freely licensed, (B) goods licensed subject to monetary ceilings, and (C) goods not to be licensed at all.

A number of items from soft currency areas which were under monetary ceilings in the preceding licensing period are now either freely licensed or placed under an open general licence. Also, the list of prohibited items has been considerably reduced.

So far as imports from dollar and other hard currency areas are concerned, the foreign exchange position continues to require a close watch. The dollar area comprises all countries in north, central and south America, and the Philippine islands with the exception of Brazil, Chile and Uruguay.

Bizonia (i.e. Anglo-American zones in Germany); Belgium and Belgian colonies, Portugal and Portuguese colonies excluding Portuguese possessions in India; and Japan are treated as hard currency countries.

Sweden and Switzerland are treated as medium currency countries, that is, neither hard nor soft.

NAGPUR, July 30 (API): With the rapid expansion of the Home Guards organisation in the province, the C.P. Government has appointed Colonel N. Ganguly as General Officer Commanding Home Guards, Central Provinces and Berar, relieving him at the same time of his duties as Secretary, Education Department.

New York Cotton Steady On Short Covering

Anti-Inflationary Moves In Washington Tell On Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, July 30.

COTTON: After the small opening losses on scattered hedges and continued favourable crop and weather news, the market developed extreme dullness pending fresh developments, particularly in connection with Truman's proposed anti-inflationary measures. Increasing disposition to await the forthcoming bureau report imparted an additional restraint on the already extremely cautious market with the net position virtually unchanged at the noon call. After drifting quietly lower in sympathy with the easiness of outside markets and Washington uncertainties, prices steadied on covering prior to the issuance of mid-July parity price which would be announced after the close. The session closed steady. Sales are estimated at 80,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, July 30.

October	32.07—03
October Highest	32,11+01
October Lowest	31.97—13
December	32.03—04
March	32.02—05
May	31.88 09
July	31.42—10
Middling Spot	33.50—17

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSING.

New York, July 30.

October	32.00—08
December	32.01—06
March	32.00—06
May	31.88—07
Middling Spot	32.30—10

WALL STREET MARKET.

STOCKS: The possibility that the republican controlled Congress may approve some credit control to combat inflation resulted in increased offerings and prices declined fractions to tw dollars or more, Oils, rails and pivotal industrials suffered most on the set-back with the market showing little recuperative ability. While the I.C.C. final freight rate decision will increase carriers income by 67,400,000 dollars yearly it was considered disappointing as the roads had hoped for a larger boost. The averages were industrials 180.78 and rails 59.83. In one of the most active session witnessed since July 21st when the turnover aggregated 1200,000 shares, the market suffered its most drastic set-back since early last week. Losses of upto two points were widespread throughout the list with oils and chemicals, especially the weak spots. Operators blame today's depression to the anti-inflationary moves in Washington with indications that the republicans may approve legislation to curbing consumer credit buying as well as other credit controls. Continued apprehension over the Berlin situation was also mentioned as a contributing factor. Towards the close slight technical rally developed which enabled prices to recover part of the earlier losses but at the final going declines covering one dollar still predominated throughout the entire list. The session closed barley steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

After early irregularity, prices sagged reflecting increased hedge pressure in wheat and Commission House and local professional selling feed grains on favourable crop comments and weakness of securities disclosing insistent commercial demand.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, July 30.

American Telephone and Telegraph	153-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	26-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	36-1/4
Chase National Bank	34-3/8
Sinclair Oil	26-3/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	48
General Electric Co.	38-1/4
General Motors	62
Ingersoll Rand Newstock	69
Internatinonal Nickel	31
National City Bank of New York	37-1/4
New York Central Railroad Co.	16-7/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	19-1/2
Texas Corporation	59-1/2
Union Carbide Newstock	39-7/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	48-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	78-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	21-1/2

BURLAP PRICES HIGHER.

NEW YORK, July 30, (U. P. A.): Burlap prices soared on Thursday making a dent in the placing of forward contracts.

Confusion stemmed from the Indian confirmation concerning Argentina's barter purchase, exchanging jute for South American wheat.

News of this purchase caused spot prices to be withdrawn from the market on Thursday.

U.S. ULTIMATUM TO PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, July 30 (Reuter): The Journal of Commerce reports from Washington that the petroleum industry has been given one week to meet full military oil requirements or face the possible alternative of being conscripted.

The Selective Service Act gives the President authority to take over the petroleum industry and require the manufacture of products needed immediately, the price to be negotiated later.

Admiral E. H. Foster, Chairman of the Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency, reluctantly told the National Petroleum Council that stocks for military needs are not being built up in a manner commensurate with the Berlin situation and a world crisis. The immediate military shortage is 1,770,000 barrels of petrol and comes within the week's ultimatum.

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF HOSIERY

BOMBAY, July 30 (UPI): The Textile Commissioner, Government of India, has issued the following Communique:

"The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India desires to inform all concerned that by a notification published in the Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1948, it has been decided to remove all restrictions on movement of hosiery from one station to another in the Indian Union excepting from stations situated within the boundary of Central Provinces and Berar.

"Dealers are, therefore, advised not to apply for the issue of transport permits to this office. Those desiring to move hosiery from stations within C.P. and Berar to places outside Indian Union should approach the Provincial Textile and Yarn Commissioner there."

PRINT CLOTH ACTIVITY SLACKENS IN WORTH STREET.

NEW YORK, July 30, (U. P. A.): Activity in print cloths slackened on Friday as buyer interest faltered on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market.

In finished goods, converters reported sporadic sales to dress manufacturers and jobbers and mail order buyers although some buyers still included "shop around" pending further developments in the retail outlets.

Sugar Market

BOMBAY, July 31.

Small Grain	111	8	0
Medium	114	8	0
Big Grain	115	8	0
Extra Big	118	0	0
August dely.	38	14	0
October dely.	38	1	0
January dely	33	10	0

LONDON WHEAT.

London, July 30.

London Australian Wheat (bulk) f.o.b. 109 Oct.-Nov.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION FALLS IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 30, (U. P. A.): The Federal Reserve Board today announced that during the week ended July 28th, money in cirsulation fell to dol. 27,821,000,000.

Gold stocks advanced 20,000,000 dollaars to 23,670,000,000 dollars a record figure.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 30.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 pc	76-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961	105-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 pc 1952 and after	103
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90	113-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	117-1/2
National Bank of India	34-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,123.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 30.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4,0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, July 30.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, July 30.

Gold Bars fine per ounce £8/12/3.

Silver: Spot and Forward both 45 pence.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, July 30.

September 2.26-1/4.
December 2.28-1/4.
May 2.23-1/4.
July unquoted.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, July 31

To-day being Saturday, the Bombay Stock Exchange remained entirely closed. The market feeling is bearish and nominally Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1630 and Bombay Dyeings around Rs. 1060.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 31

The local cotton market was further depressed to-day under increased selling.

The market is nervous and the Government announcement to control raw cotton prices is depressing prices. So far no details are given out but some traders are anticipating re-introduction of floor and ceiling prices. As a matter of fact some such anti-inflationary move was scented by the market and in the face of active demand for Spot cotton, the price structure was giving way.

FLUCTUATIONS IN SEPTEMBER

Opening Rs. 597, 588, 595, 589, 594, 592 close Rs. 593.

The market opened easy to-day at Rs. 595 for September delivery showing a further drop of Rs. 4-8 as compared with Friday's close. There was increased selling and September option lost further ground and touched at Rs. 588.

At this level there was cessation of selling and the market rallied at Rs. 593 under short covering. Traders are inclined to await details about the control and the market remains sensitive.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September .. .... Rs. 593 0 0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 31

The Bullion market was quiet to-day under scattered liquidation. The market is dominated by professional operators and outsiders remain cautious.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 174-12 and steadily declined af Rs. 174-6. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 175. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-12 and price drifted down at Rs. 112-4 under increased offerings but steadied at Rs. 112-6. Ready Gold was quoted at-Rs. 112-14 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74-12.

Final quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	175	14	0
Forward Silver	175	4	0
Ready Gold	113	1	0
Forward Gold	112	9	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 31.

The Produce market was quietly steady with very little business. Scattered business in September Castorseeds was reported at Rs. 156. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh quality	Rs. 35	0	0
Coromandel ready	34	8	0
Bold	34	0	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	29	4	0
September	156	0	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	28	6	0
September	28	12	0
OILS:—			
Groundnut ready	20	4	0
Groundnut August	19	12	0
Groundnut September	19	11	0
Groundnut October	19	3	0
Groundnut November	18	6	0
Linseed Oil	18	0	0
Castorseed First Pressing	18	8	0
Castorseed Commercial Quality	16	8	0

WEATHER SUMMARY

BOMBAY, July 31.

PER CANDY

Shravan dely. 1277 to 1182

PER CWT

Bhadarva dely. 245 to 246

HESSIAN MARKET

BOMBAY, July 31.

45X11			
Ready			113
July-Sept.			112-1/2
Oct.-Dec.			113-1/2
D. W. 40X28.			
Ready	114	0	0
July-Sept.	113	0	0

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 31.

150 D. August	4	3	6
150 D. Ready	4	4	0
120 D. Ready	4	12	0
20/22 Yellow Silk.			
Ready	23	12	6
August	23	12	0

Metal Market

BOMBAY, July 31.

Tin Shravan dely.	62	12	0
Copper Shravan	90	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 899 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

COLLECTIONS TO GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND "NOT ENCOURAGING"

Rajen Babu Appeals To Congressmen To Take Up Work Seriously

NEW DELHI, July 31 (A.P.I.): Doctor Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, today urged all Congressmen and members of Legislatures throughout India to "put in their best" during the next two months to collect the allotted amounts in connection with the Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

Urging that October 2—Mahatma Gandhi's birthday—should be taken as the deadline for the collection, Dr. Rajendra Prasad in his appeal said: "Six months have elapsed since the passing of Mahatma Gandhi. The Congress Working Committee took a decision in February last to raise funds which could be utilised to commemorate his memory and Provincial and State Committees have been formed all over the country for the purpose. It had been hoped that all sections of the people would join in making their contributions to the fund. A standard has been suggested for everyone to follow and that is ten days' income.

The rich and the well-to-do are expected to pay no less than the humble and the poor. In the case of the latter the difficulty which has been envisaged from the very beginning has been one of agency to approach them and to collect their small donations. This can be done only by the Congress organisation which covers the whole country. Unfortunately, however, Congress Committees and Congressmen have so far not taken the interest that can legitimately be expected from them although the Memorial Committee contained representatives of all parties and groups. There is no doubt that the task of approaching the masses falls primarily on Congresmen and Congress workers. I have, therefore, to appeal to them particularly to exert themselves to take up this work seriously and make the necessary collection. A rupee per head of the population will not be a bad target for a province althougn it falls short of the ten days' income by each individual.

The 2nd of October which is Mahatma Gandhi's birthday and which will be observed in due solemnity everywhere, should be taken as a landmark in the countrywide effort for collection and earnest effort should be made to raise as much as possible by that date If every Congress worker makes it a point to devote his time and energy to this work, I have no doubt a considerable amount can be raised within the next three months.

APPEAL TO EVERY CONGRESSMAN

The various Provincial and State Committees have been provided with receipts books and coupons and can be provided with more, if necessary. This should be taken as an appeal to every Congressman and Congress worker and to all others to put in the best in them for this purpose. It should be remembered that three-fourth of the collections made in any province will be spent merely on constructive work which will benefit the masses. So the more a province or state collects the more will it have for beneficial and constructive activities. The balance of 25 per cent will be used for helping the weaker and less prosperous areas and for propagating Gandhiji's writings and speeches and for preserving articles connected with his life story in museum."

DEO CONFERS WITH MYSORE CONGRESSMEN

BANGALORE, July 30 (API): Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj, who have been deputed by the All-India Congress Committee to investigate the working of Prajamandals in Indian States, conferred to-day with Congress workers and leaders in Bangalore to ascertain their view about merging of Mysore State Congress with the All-India Congress.

Definite decisions on the question whether Mysore State should have a separate Provincial Congress or should form part of Karnatak will be taken after meeting the All Mysore Congress Committee to-morrow.

Addressing a public meeting this evening Mr. Shankarrao Deo explained the implications of recent change in the Constitution of the Congress and pointed out the desirability of having one organisation for the whole of India including the States in view of the changed circumstances in the country.

NAGPUR, July 31 (API): The withdrawal of post office facilities for transmission of moneys from Hyderabad State to places in the Indian Union has placed several hundred students—who come to join schools and colleges in this province in view of the disturbed conditions in the State—in a quandary, says a Hyderabad student Mr. D. Sitaraman in a statement to the press.

Siam Preserves Indian Culture

BANGKOK, (Reuter): Free India should win the hearts of the people of South-East Asia by resuming her age-old cultural relations with these countries, according to Mr. Ajit Mukerjee, an Indian student of art and culture, now touring South-East Asia.

Mr. Mukerjee, who stayed for about a fortnight met Siamese authorities on art and culture and visited places of artistic and cultural interest and was greatly impressed by his observations and studies.

He told Reuter that it was surprising that India's great tradition and culture were kept alive for centuries by the Siamese people "while we in India have lost much of them." He said: "While India became poorer in her traditions, Indian culture survived and flourished in the temples, languages, customs, beliefs, arts and crafts, music and dances of Siam and other South-East Asian countries."

India's cultural renaissance, Mr. Mukerjee said, must now spread to South-East Asia, through the exchange of cultural mission, exchange of students and professors and research work on art and culture.

PETHAPUR MERGES IN BARODA

BARODA, July 30 (API): Pethapur, a Talukadari near Kalol in Mehasana district will be merged with Baroda State on August 1, 1948, The District Magistrate of Mehasana will take over charge of administration of the Taluka from the Thakore Saheb of Pethapur.

Locomotives For India

WASHINGTON, July 31 (Reuter):—The Indian Supply Mission has revealed that shipment of the first 150 freight locomotives purchased in Canada will begin within the next few days.

Delivery is expected to continue until the end of the year when the first shipment of 200 passenger locomotives on order will begin from the American manufacturers. All these locomotives will be in India within the following six or seven months.

Officials of the mission contracts are, however, less pleased with the unfabricated steel situation. Representations to the office of international trade and to the trade had failed to achieve more than small increases in the allocation to India. At the present time the allocation stands at 14,000 tons per quarter, about one-tenth of the amount India could use.

Enlist Bengalis In Regular Army

CALCUTTA, July 30 (A.P.I.): Lt. Col. S. C. Ghosh Moulik, Secretary of the Federation of West Bengal ex-Servicemen, in a statement today said that the question of enlistment of Bengalees in the regular armed forces in the Indian Dominion with a definite quota on a population basis should be immediately settled, and an announcement should be made by the Ministry of Defence that Bengalees would be enlisted in all branches of the armed forces. Unless this was done, he said, the people of Bengal would not be satisfied with the 'small mercy like the raising of militia battalions".

Referring to the recent tour by Col. Sujjan Singh of different recruiting centres in the country, Lt. Col. Ghosh-Moulik said that no real attempt had been made to recruit the correct type of men from Bengal. "Normally recruiting officers, quite ignorant of the state of affairs in Bengal and unsympathetic to the natural aspirations of the Bengalee youths, can hardly produce the helpful atmosphere for smooth recruitmbent" he added.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

ENGLAND'S HOPES IN FOURTH TEST—LUCK FAVOURS GRAND START—SURPRISES GALORE—HARVEY'S COMMENDABLE EFFORT—YARDLEY TOOK A CHANCE—DON IN HIS BEST—SPORTING SPIRIT—SUGGESTION TO C.C.I.

All the hopes that were raised in the hearts of England for beating Australia in the fourth Test match at Leeds were ruthlessly shattered by Don Bradman and Co. After their miserable routs in the first two Tests, not even the staunchest supporters of England entertained any illusion about the home team's chances of success. They admitted with one voice that the Kangaroos were far too superior to the British Lion in every department of the game. So their victory was inevitable.

But things happened at Manchester in the third Test which altered the mental outlook of England and gave them hopes of avenging a defeat or two in the remaining Tests. They felt that the visitors were not so invincible as they were made out to be.

LUCK FAVOURS

England were further confirmed in that belief in the fourth Test itself. With the luck of the toss in favour of their skipper, Norman Yardley, they were presented with the opportunity of batting first on a perfect wicket and this, conversely, placed a serious handicap on Australia of batting on a crumbling wicket in the fourth innings and on the fifth day of its wear.

Len Hutton, Cyril Washbrook and Bill Edrich batted with such exemplary confidence on the first day that neither Ray Lindwall nor Keith Miller the Australian speed-merchants, had any terrors for them. While Hutton was unlucky to lose his wicket when he was nearing the century mark —he had actually scored 81,—Washbrook had the good fortune of knocking up 143 on his own account, incidentally associating himself in two century partnerships of 168 and 100.

GRAND START

It was a grand start on the first day which closed with 268 for the loss of 2 wickets only. The second day saw Edrich and Alec Bedser continued the good work in a hearty manner, so much so that they raised the total to 423 before separation. Few could have expected this sort of fine batting and such a handsome contribution as 79 from the fast bowler sent in as a stopgap late in the evening on the previous day, he rose to the occasion and joined in a productive partnership of 155 with Edrich who hit up a splendid 111.

At this stage it seemed that England was heading for a colossal figure and Australia was in for a severe drubbing. But strange as it may seem, the seven remaining batsmen of England were skittled out for an addition of 73 runs only!

SURPRISES GALORE

The score of 496 was not at all a tall order for the mighty Australian batsmen. So the early jubilation in the British camp was cooled down to a certain extent. But the barometer rose high again when Australia lost three of their most valuable wickets including Morris, Bradman and Hassett for an insignificant 65. Pollard had done the trick with the leather.

Who could have thought that the 19-year-old Neil Harvey, who was playing for the first time in a Test match against England, would save the situation? Undaunted, however, by the sudden and cheap dismissal of his Captain and Vice-Captain, the youngster carried his side on his capable shoulders and brought it to a safe haven. Bravo, Neil!

HARVEY'S COMMENDABLE EFFORT

Incidentally Harvey joined the ranks of those rare few who have scored a century in their first appearance against England. He had already achieved a similar distinction against India last year. A great feat, indeed, for a boy of his age—more so, because it was compiled at a most critical juncture for his side. Anybody less stout hearted than he is would have succumbed tamely to the flourishes of Pollard, who had just claimed two giants, the Don and Hassett, as his victims by his second and fourth deliveries. All critics hold that Harvey has a great future before him. He ought to have.

YARDLEY TOOK A CHANCE

Despite the good work done by Harvey and Loxton another new-comer the Australian score fell short of the home total by 38 runs. A tame draw appeared to be a certainty at this stage. But the British Captain Yardley, took a sporting chance, after collecting 365 for 8 wickets, of winning the battle outright.

For Australia to hit up 404 runs in 345 minutes was considered by many as an almost impossible task, especially after their shaky performance in the first innings. On the top of it Yardley took all the precautions to see that the wicket cracked up even when the venture was green.

DON AT HIS BEST

Most people had expected that England would apply closure at the end of the fourth day's collection. But he took the unusual step of playing a couple of overs at the beginning of the fifth day. The underlying idea was to use the heavy roller, probably under the advice of the groundsman, to help the process of crumbling up of the wicket.

But did it really help? Not in the least. Arthur Morris and the Great Don himself took full command of the situation and amassed runs just as they liked. The average of 85 runs per hour tells its own tale. While Morris was out when he had put on 182 to his credit, Bradman remained unbeaten till the end with 173 to his account. They established a gigantic partnership of 301 runs. Thus a tame draw was converted into a glorious victory.

SPORTING SPIRIT

The main credit for the victory goes undoubtedly to Bradman who took the risk and succeeded. Had he preferred security—having regard to the fact that the 'Ashes' were safe in his keeping—he might have played out time as best as he could. But he caught hold of the opportunity offered by his rival and went straight for an outright win.

It was a good gesture on the part of Yardley too. Were he afraid of a defeat, he might have batted till the end—as long as the remaining batsmen could,—and ensued a draw. His was a brave attempt to force the issue and try for an outright win if possible. Unfortunately he had not the materials at his command to turn the tables on his formidable opponents. The better team won and there was no shame in it. If matches are played in this sporting spirit, we shall have little to grumble about. It will indeed be a pleasure to watch them.

SUGGESTION TO C. C. I.

Many people in this country are extremely anxious to see the Don in action before he retires. Could not something be done to persuade him to play a match at the Brabourne Stadium on his way back to Australia? Is it not possible to bring his team from Aden by air and rejoin his boat the same way at Colombo? I don't think the cost will be too much for Bombay to bear. Will the CCI make an immediate move in this direction? Tony de Mello, the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, is now in England. He may be advised to contact Bradman and his team manager and settle this question with the approval of course of the Australian Board of Cricket Control. If an attempt is made at once, it may succeed.

Is It True?

That England's high hopes of winning a Test match against Australia was shattered again by Don Bradman in a heartless manner at Leeds?

That the Don, assisted by Arthur Morris, broke record after record in a most non-chalant fashion and carried his side to a glorious victory?

That all the tricks and tactics Norman Yardley and his mates knew were of no avail against this mighty smasher of barricades and strategies?

That the British Lion was almost in tears at the terrible licking administered by Kangaroos time and again—and in his own den, too?

That the rate of scoring by Bradman and Morris was 85 runs per hour—a veritable tornado in action?

That the Indian Olympic soccer team has created a tremendous sensation in England by routing the Metropolitan Police—in a chase of the leather spheroid?

That the Cops have predicted great success for the Indians—only if the clerk of the weather allows them the use of their bare feet?

That the Mayor of Penner has decided to confer the Freedom of his village on the Indian heroes for their smashing victory against his youthful citizens?

That France is already in jitters hearing the reports of these stupendous feats and may withdraw from the olympic contests altogether?

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Oppenheimer: The Man Behind ★ The Atom Bomb ★

Courtesy: N. Y. Times Magazine

PRINCETON 2580 is a busy number these days. The long-distance calls come in from laboratories in California, from atomic energy commissioners in Washington, from American representatives at Lake Success. More travellers leave the main railroad line between New York and Washington at the Princeton Junction stop. More cars find their way from U. S. 1 through the side roads of Princeton, N. J., past the university which bears the city's name, and out to a grass-surrounded building on Olden Lane which is known to scientists and scholars the world over. The Institute for Advanced Study, founded in 1930 as a quiet retreat for an intellectual elite, has become a livelier and more down-to-earth place because J. Robert Oppenheimer has been there for six months as its director.

The change is not surprising. Dr. Oppenheimer is best known as "the man who built the atom bomb." He gained fame by running one of the world's most furiously paced centers of scientific frenzy, the Los Alamos Laboratory on the New Mexico desert where against the deadline of global war the atomic bombs were designed and constructed, and from where they were shipped by very special delivery to Alamagordo, Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Bikini. What may seem surprising is that such a man should be ensconced in a seemingly monastic retreat.

What makes Oppenheimer a natural for the post, however, is that he is at home in many fields aside from atomic physics. He is a widley travelled conoisseur of many arts; he reads the poetry, drama and prose of eight languages; he has gone deeply into Oriental philosophy; he collects original paintings. Although he directed one of the world's most practical laboratories, he is not personally a laboratory experimenter. Like Albert Einstein, who is a member of his faculty, Oppenheimer is a theoretical physicist, and that takes him far out upon the frontiers of mathematics, logic and philosophy.

The Guiding Spirit

BEFORE the war, atomic energy meant nothing to the public, and only physicists and students of physics beat a path to Oppenheimer's door. Within that circle he was regarded as one of the most brilliant young members of a profession that attracts only brilliant young men. As a professor, holding posts at both the University of California and the California Institute of Technology, he guided the would-be Einsteins through the intricacies of quantum theory, electrodynamics and similar subjects that even he would be hard-put to it explain to the layman.

In his wartime duty, Oppenheimer inspired a corps of thousands of scientists, engineers and technicians to forget abstractions and push forward the construction of an unprecedented weapon. After the bombs worked, he became prominent in the councils of government and statesmanship, shuttling back and forth between California lecture halls and Washington committee rooms on almost a commuter basis.

THEN, six months ago, on Oct. 16, 1947, Oppenheimer carried through a belated personal demobilization by becoming director of the Institute for Advanced Study. He entered a scene deliberately removed from the cross-currents of contemporary life. Its very atmosphere favors contemplation on timeless values.

The gentle countryside roundabout is characterized by colonial frame homes. On a broad sweep of lawn, dotted with well-preserved trees more than a century old, stands Fuld Hall, a handsome structure in modified Georgian style, with a central cupola reminiscent of that on Philadelphia's Independence Hall. In the airy wings are individual studies and conference rooms. The entrance leads to a spaciaus lounge where members gather for 4 o'clock tea. The director's office is in a rear corner of the ground floor. His home, which goes with the job, is Olden Manor, a five-minute walk across the lawn.

The institute has no undergraduates, no fraternities, no football teams. It grants no degrees—nearly all the members already have their doctrates. Its purpose as stated by its founders, Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld, is to provide America with at least one place "where scientists and scholars devote themselves at the same time to serious research and to the training of competent gost-graduate students entirely independently of and separated from both the charms and the diversions inseparable from an institution the major interest of which is the training of undergraduates." Entirely freed from pounding knowledge into half-willing ears, the scholars can really concentrate on their chosen fields, whether mathematics or politics, language, literature or economics.

Alert Atmosphere

OPPENHEIMER goes along thoroughly with the purpose of the institute. Yet, even if he tried, he couldn't help changing its atmosphere. His own restless, questing personality infuses the place. Without any orders or commands from above, everybody has got in the habit of working harder. There is a touch of fuddy-duddiness—a real danger in an institute without any rah-rah spirit. The atmosphere is alert.

The director himself has met the rest of the staff halfway by calming down a bit his own jittery wartime pace, but he is still a fast man with an idea, a speculation, a comment, a decision or a cigarette lighter. (Few people can beat him at the draw in the matter of getting a flame in front of a cigarette). His agile brain

Prof. Oppenheimer discussing a pro blem with a colleague.

switches with no apparent hesitation from the behaviour of an electron in the atom to the meaning of some phrases in ancient Greek and on to the least ineffective way of dealing with Soviet Russia.

Aside from the example of his own personality, the new director has taken some specific steps to enliven the atmosphere of the institute: thert is now a discussion group in which young scholars consider the relation of their science to political and social events; there are lectures on the influence of air power of military strategy, and of militry power on world politics; there is incessant communication and co-operation with Princeton University (the two institutions are not formally connected) and with the world outside Princeton, in a two-way traffic of teaching, lecturing consulting and conferring.

From his office window, Openheimer can watch workmen putting up two new buildings. And the expansion is not limited to size and numbers. The other day the director outlined some new plans.

"We have been given a fund," he said, "to use in experimenting in two directions. First, we expect to invite people who have had experience outside the academic field—in business or politics, for example—and who have reached the point where they have something to communicate to take a year and gather their ideas together and write them down. Second, we are setting up a standing offer to help explore areas which have hitherto not been regarded as subject to scientific investigation."

As another part of the stepped-up interchange between the institute and the outside world, Oppenheimer plans to have fewer life members and more people coming in for a semester or a year of specific study

In this setting Oppenheimer seems to be happy, or as happy as a man can be who is fully alert to the woes of a troubled world, not the least of whose troubles is that bomb of fissionable atoms which he himself did so much to produce. Aside from that kind of worry, Oppenheimer ought to be happy.

The Set-Up That Interests Him

SUPPOSE you had funds at your disposal based on a dol 21,000,000 endowment, with the prospect of getting more by convincing benefactors of the need. Suppose you could use this fund to invite, as your salaried house-guests, the world's greatest scholars, scientists and creative artists —your favorite poet, the author of the book that interested you so much, the European physicist with whom you would like to mull over some speculations about the nature of the universe.

That's precisely the set-up that Oppenheimer enjoys. He can indulge his every interest and curiosity, because his interests and curiosities correspond with the whole range of science and culture, and that coincides in turn with the scope of the institute.

If he wants to talk about the rise and fall of civilization, he can do so with Arnold Toynbee, who came from England to write another of his series of books on the subject. If he wonders how soon air power can destroy our own civilization, he can discuss it with Edward Mead Earle, who organized the Air Forces advisory committee on bombardment during the war. If he wants to refresh himself on some aspect of relativity, he can step in to see Professor Einstein who, although now emeritus, still walks bareheaded from his Mercer Street home to the institute several days a week. Soon, if Oppenheimer wants a numerical solution to any mathematical problem, he wil be in a position to turn it over to John von Neumenn, who is building, just across the road from Fuld Hall, the world's fastest electronic calculator.

Of course, it isn't all fun. Oppenheimer has, really, severa. jobs. One is to administer the institute of 179 people, including sixteen professors and at least ninety others with Dr. in front of their names. He handles the job by giving a good deal of autonomy to the faculties of the three schools—the school of humanistic studies, the school of economics and politics and the school of mathematics. As director, he makes it a rule as far as posible to handle the institute business in the morning, leaving the afternoon for his self-assigned duties as professor in the school of mathematics, which is just as much a school of physics. Between his morning of administration and his afternoon of physics, Oppenheimer carries his own tray in the luncheon line of the institute's fourth-floor cafeteria.

That schedule holds, naturally, only when Oppenheimer isn't off to Washington as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission's general advisory committee, or to Lake Success as adviser to the American atomic delegation, or to Cambridge to lecture, or to Oak Ridge to inspect, or to Chicago for a physics meeting Last Christmas Openheimer was in Chicago for a scientific meeting. But he couldn't do much lisentening much as he likes chit-chit in the corridors. for he had Government business at the Argonne National Laboratory And in his pocket he had two tickets—one for Los Alamos, N M., the other for New York, so that he could choose his destination at the last moment

(TO BE CONTINUED)

SHE IS NO GLAMOUR GIRL: YET SHE TAKES THE MOVIE-GOER BY STORM

Margaret O'Brien: Hollywood's Shooting Star At Eleven

AN Army captain by the name of Clark Gable went to see a movie called "Lost Angel", about a child wonder who rattled off Chinese and dabbled in the Napoleonic campaigns. The child wonder was Margaret O'Brien.

The next day captain Gable was on the MGM lot and asked Miss O'Brien to lunch with him. Miss O'Brien sent word back that she was sorry, she would like to very much but she was full.

The lady who turned down Clark Gable was Hollywood's newest jackpot (The boys who should know call her "the hottest name on the MGM lot"). They drop out before her biggest scenes.

She is no glamour girl. She has neither dimples nor curls. She likes her hair plain and she braids it into two smooth brown pigtails. Her eyes are brown too, and they take up most of her face when she get excited. She doesn't look like a Hollywood product. She looks like yours.

She can't sing. She can't dance. All she can do is act.

Even people who are allergic to child procigies go to see her. Her appeal lies in her naturalness. Her chief claim on audiences is that she causes them either to want to child exactly like her or to believe theirs is.

Margaret started out as a cover girl at the age of 3. Before she was 5 she had made four transcontinental flights with her mother and her dancer aunt, Marissa Flores, with whom Mrs. O'Brien used to dance before Margaret's birth in Los Angeles on January 15, 1937. Margaret's father died four months before she was born.

She got into pictures by accident. Her mother had gone to see her sister's agent and Margaret trailed along. The agent took one look at her and came up with a bit part in "Babes on Broadway", in which Margaret foundered on a sea of bedimpled darlings.

A year later, when she was 5, came "Journey for Margaret", which started the gold rush. Now the stories lined up for her will carry her through the age of 88. The studio insists on "natural" stories. Anything that Shirley Temple could have done is out.

It was during the filming of "Journey for Margaret" that she decided to change her name. Up to then it had been Maxine. On the set everybody called her Margaret. When the picture was finished she asked to have it legally changed.

The judge who took care of it asked her what would happen if she should play in a picture called "Tea for Susie".

"Nothing at all", said Margaret O'Brien soberly. "I just know my name ought to be Margaret".

I visited her on the set of "Music for Millions". The scene in progress was the wings of Carnegie Hall, where Margaret was supposed to be watching her older sister get her first big break.

"You're so happy", the director, Henry Koster, was explaining to her, "that you cry".

Margaret listened, her small body tense with concentration. She hesitated.

"Do you want the tears inside or out?" she asked.

It was Mr. Koster's turn to pause.

When she finished giving him her outside tears she came into her dressing room to chat. It is a brand-new dressing room, presented to her last month when she became a star on the studio's twentieth anniversary. It has blue gingham walls and a peppermint-striped ceiling. The thing Margaret likes best about it is that it has a toilet which you don't know about until she tells you. It looks more like a little blue closet.

"My last one", she explained in her prim little voice, "was right out in the open. I only used it in 'Margaret O'Brien. I love you!' and Margaret, sitting beside him, goes "Mhmm, hmmmmh mmhhmm". At the present writing they're working on new lyrics.

cies because it embarrassed me. This one nobody can tell about 'less they're in on it"

Margaret's sketch book was lying on a peppermint-stripped couch, opened to a crayon drawing of two girls running out of a house with a wildly smoking chimney. Margaret picked it up and frowned at it.

"That's Judy Garland and me in 'Meet Me in St. Louis' (her last picture). They cut out that scene and I liked it so I drew a picture to remember it It's not very good".

Margaret does a great deal of painting. Charles Laughton is so impressed with it he has made a deal with her to get one picture a week. This is easy, since she is very prolific. There is one called "The Manger", which he has framed in his dressing room.

She likes religious themes best. Many of her pictures show the bad man laid low and the good man 'en route' to a heaven reeling in clouds lined with pink—"the Virgin Mary's clouds" Margaret says poudly.

She started to paint a long time ago, she says—when she was 5.

Margaret is a devout Catholic. She reads the funnies, but prefers Bible stories, which she makes her mother read her by the hour. She cannot read by herself yet. She learns her lines by having Mrs. O'Brien read the script aloud twice. She has to memorize everybody else's lines, too, so she will know her cues.

She rarely "blows" her lines. Her powers of concentration depress her colleagues. It was Lionel Barrymore who said despairingly, "If she had been born 200 years ago she'd have been burned at the stakes as a witch".

Margaret is allowed to work only four hours a day. A supervisor is constantly on the set glaring at any interviewers who try to talk to her between "takes", when she is supposed to be resting. Resting usually means an involved game of "go fish" with her stand-in and "best-best" friend, Carol Saunders, or playing hopscotch with the adoring grips.

Margaret is the hopscotch champion of Culver City. Carol isn't bad, she says, but uss-puss is better. Guss-puss is [illegible] electricians with a yen for Margaret.

"What a woman"! Guss-puss says of The O'Brien, and then he whistles admiringly through his teeth, an art which Margaret is trying vainly harder to master.

"It's harder for me than for him", she explains carefully, "because his teeth are in to stay. Mine always seen to be hole-ly and they let too much air in". Margaret's teeth are a great trial to her. They finally put in a little bridge but her new ones keep pushing it out.

Margaret excused herself to autograph her picture for the pilot of a Flying Fortress somewhere in the South Pasific who named his ship "Lost Angel". She can't write, really, but she can print her name laboriously, with her tongue between her teeth.

"He's flying those big silver ones, isn't he?" Margaret commented, painstakingly forming a big round O. "I think I'll draw one this afternoon and put Mr. Durante in it".

Mr. Durante and Miss O'Brien are the studio's newest twosome. Margaret laughs at all of Jimmie's jokes and Jimmie advises Margaret on her hats. He has written a song for her. He sits down at the piano and sings, "Mar-

Passion For Hats

Margaret has a passion for hats. Some of them out-hedda Hopper. When she walks around the lot, visiting sets and influencing people, she always wears one. The one she likes best is a green Tyrolean pork-pie which sits on top of her brown braids, and second comes her black prelate's hat which makes her look like a small, earnest friar. She prefers them at a rakish angle, although her mother has warned her.

She wears one to lunch every day in the MGM commissary with her mother and her "Aunt Missa", who lives with them. Sometimes she makes luncheon dates with Van Johnson or Jimmie Craig or Charles Laughton, to mention only a few of the men in her life. Iturbi has asked her to lunch twice, but had to cancel it at the last moment. The third time he asked her she turned him down.

"I just thought I'd better", she told her mother later. "It's like a game, see? Next time he asks me I'll go".

Margaret lives with her mother and her Aunt Marissa in a small apartment. She and her mother take the bus to the studio every morning. When they come home at night Margaret plays jacks with the two little boys in the next apartment while Mrs. O'Brien makes dinner. After dinner Margaret helps with the dishes and argues", about staying up "just a little longer" but she says she hardly ever wins. Her big night is Saturday, when she is allowed to "eat out" with her Aunt Marissa and go to a movie, which she still considers the best treat of all.

Mrs. O'Brien, like all mothers, regards her offspring with deep-rooted affection amusement and frequent astonishment. She is a completely normal, intelligent little girl who thinks

(Continued On Page 25)

In "Madame Curie"

In "Journey For Margaret"

In "Lost Angel"

PIRATED AFFECTIONS!

CLEVELAND.

A marriage instructor here who allegedly pirated the affections of a married woman at a church supper is being used for dol. 25,000 damages.

The aggrieved is Paul I. Bringman, 33, who contends that since the church party last summer his wife, Ellen Jean Bringman, 23, and Clayton Nordstrom, 32, have met secretly "behind the church's walls."

Bringman's suit described Nordstrom, who teaches a class for young married people at the church, as "a studentof psychology specializing in the prognosis of family troubles." It was Nordstrom's theory, the suit continued, that Bringman should leave home while the defendant explored Mrs. Bringman's mind and determined what was wrong in her thinking.

Accepting the suggestion, Bringman said he attended movies regularly. But one night, the petition alleged, he returned early to find all doors locked, shades drawn and lights out.

The petition concluded that, despite intervention by the court's domestic relations bureau and the minister of the church, Mrs. Bringman has persisted in an attitude to win a divorce and continued to declare "protestations of love" for Nordstrom.

NANA.

A State-Controlled Project

The Chilean Development Corporation—By Herman Finer Publication of the I.L.O. Montreal, 1947. Price 2 Sh. Pp. 83.

Those who benefited by Finer's lucid account of the T.V.A. will welcome this new publication describing the organisation and activities of the Chilean Development Corporation. Though the scale of operations of the Chilean Corporation is smaller than that a I.VA., in two respects it has special peculiarities. Firstly, it is a corporation set up by an industrially backward country, and secondly, its field of action extends over the whole country and embraces all industries. Chille has been a 'raw material economy' par excellent, and when its main cities and many villages were wiped out by a shocking earthquake in January 1939, the prospect for recovery and development was grim if not altogether hopeless. Foreign capital, foreign skills, and foreign direction were ungently needed. The close liaison with the U.S.A. was utilized to ensure that these much needed aids would be secured. National control was secured by setting up a statutory corporation through which foreign contacts and internal operations were carried out. The corporation agency also provided for the much needed independence of action. The limited financial and personnel resources of the country have conditioned the success of the corporation. All the same the story of its activities and problems as narrated in Mr. Finer's book has an unmistakable lesson for us. The autonomous corporation as an instrument of state-directed planning has been approved by our Government. But the experience and knowledge of the working of this type of institution are so limited that there is a real danger of the corporation revealing all the rigidity of a state department without any of the incentive that goes with private corporations. In this and in several other respects the account of the working of the Chilean Development Corporation is bound to prove instructive.

Utilising Potential Resources

ECONOMIC PLANNING FOR INDIA: BY MRITUNJOY BANERJJEE PADMAJA PUBLICATIONS—BARODA RS. 2. PP. 104.

Acting under the stress of famine conditions in Bengal who the author lived in an official capacity, Mr. Banerjee has produced a simple and readable book on Economic Planning for India. Mr. Banerjee like many others is convinced that the all-pervading poverty of the people of this country will not be relieved except through comprehensive economic planning. He has no patience with half-hearted planning, such as that advocated in the Bombay, the Socialist or the Gandhian plan, and he plumbs unreservedly for the Russian type. This preference cannot be the subject of any criticism as it is based on a subjective appraisal of values which must vary from man to man. When it comes, however, to a record and comparison of facts we must go by objective evidence. Thus the author observes that the type of Government which the plan requires for its execution is a full-fledged democracy. Can this be said to be true of at least the initial stages of Russian planning, and does our experience of controls not only on the administration but also on the popular sides justify a hope that if anything like the concentrated and comprehensive planning in Russia is attempted here, democratic direction will deliver the goods. The apparent similarity between Czarist Russia and India is also liable to mislead. A predominantly rural population eking out a precarious living with the help of ill-developed agricultural technique is a description that may roughly fit both. But the extent of landlordism, is any case uregulated landlordism, is appreciably less here than in Czarist Russia. There are fairly well-to-do agricultural communities of peasant farmers spread all over the land. Industry and other non-agricultural pursuits have made notable progress. We never had that form of despotism for which the Czars stood and there is a long tradition of individual freedom in non-political and even political fields that is much more real than people taking their cue from experience in certain parts are likely to realize. And above all, let us not forget that the 'plenty of potential resources' is relative to the population, and by no stretch of argument can India compare in this respect with Russia. That organized planning is a quicker instrument of industrialization than private industry has been proved by the Russian example. Let us by all means benefit by this, and think out a form of planning that will suit our resources and requirements best. For democratic planning democratic education on planning is necessary and Mr. Banerjee's book is well calculated to help in the process.

Trade Expansion

EXPANSION OF WORLD TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT: by N. A. Sarma M.A. Pp. 118. Rs. 2-8. Publishers, Commerce, Bombay.

This book was written in October 1946 and draws to some extent on articles written by the author for "Commerce". In substance it is a critique of the freer trade proposals offered by U.S.A. for adoption by the International Trade Orfanization. The author's main contention, which is calculated to secure wide acceptance in this country, is that hitherto our foreign trade was extremely lopsided and the requirements of internal economic development were sacrificed to the exigencies of foreign commerce. In the context of our new determination to order our economic development according to a plan, any rigid pattern of foreign trade relations, such as the one which the I.T.O. intended to prescribe, would ill suit our interests.

This conclusion has been established with a wealth of statistical and theoretical argument. Though during the last twelve month, thanks to the persistent efforts made by Indian delegates, the proposed charter and agreements of the ITO have been considerably improved in keeping with suggestions contained in the monograph the need for a watchful attitude and for ensuring our freedom of trade policy has by no means been lessened. The book is bound to serve as a valuable aid to students of Indian trade policy in the world context.

D. G. K.

India's Economic History

INDO-BRITISH ECONOMY HUNDRED YEARS AGO; by N. C. Sinha Pp. 107. Publishers: A. Mukherjee & Co., Calcutta. Price Rs. 5.

The contents of the book constitute a framework for investigations under the terms of the Premchand Roychand Studentship of the Calcutta University. As was appropriate to the purpose the book is profusely document and is in fact a scheme of investigations that must be more fully carried out. The period covered, mid-nineteenth century, is a crucial one in India's economic history. The main theme of the book is to lay bare the peculiar social, economic and political forces that accompanied the establishment of capitalistic industry in India.

The works of Dutt, and more recently of Prof. Gadgil, have sketched in broad outline the process of industrial evolution in India. Mr. Sinha's book contains several suggestive points which will bear further investigations not only for Bengal but also for other parts of the country. The book is a very valuable addition to the literature on the subject of Indian Economic history.

D. G. K.

ONE WORLD THEORY

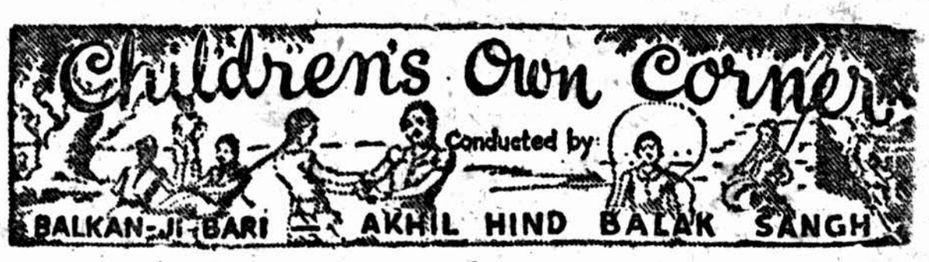
THE WORLD ORDER—BY FELIX AND ELIZABETH PEDROSO PP. 221. PUBLISHERS: SAO PAULO —BRAZIL. PRICE—NOT STATED.

Imaginative essays in outlining ideal politics are no new things. It is, however, a significant sign of the times that all such contemporary effort takes the form of a world order. Centuries before democracy became a practical proposition for national states political speculation both on the theoretical and institutional sides was active in creating such communities. These essays did an invaluable service in shaping the thought of the intelligentsia in all parts of the world, and when the time was ripe the seed sown by earlier writers sprouted and bore fruit. Similarly, it may be several decades, if not generations, before a stable world order emerges from an impact of emotional values on changing environment. Elizabeth Pedroso and her husband, Felix Pedroso, who is no more, belong to that group of the imaginative architects who are wedded to a democratic ideal. This fact is calculated to evoke appreciative response in the minds of a wide circle of readers. That the details of the plan suggested in the book appear Utopian is not surprising, as vested interests and established modes have yet too firm a grip on our ways of thought. Moreover in the evolution of human institutions the environmental pressures are so powerful that the actual form that the world order, when established, would take is bound to differ in a marked degree from the purely thoughtful projections of contemporary writers. That the pedrosos lay special emphasis on economic development of all parts, that they recognize the identities of national cultures and that they would in several cases carry the democratic principle of world organization to the point of requiring unanimous decisions are suggestive points for the planners of the next steps in the evolution of the world order. This somewhat unusual book is calculated to rouse interest and stimulate thought among those who have already learnt to think in terms of One World.

Labour Statistics

I.L.O. PUBLICATIONS ON COST OF LIVING, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL INJURIES. GENEVA 1948.

Collective bargaining between labour and capital, and the implementation of the resulting agreements through industrial courts have now become the established patterns of our industrial relations. The need, therefore, for correct and standardized methods of maintaining cost of living, employment and other statistics was never so great as at the present moment. An incomplete understanding of the techniques involved in maintaining such data has often led to considerable misunderstanding among representatives of the conflicting interests. It is, therefore, very desirable to study the forms and techniques evolved by the I.L.O. as a result of very wide experience extending over a generation. The I.L.O. publications mentioned above are handy pamphlets which all connected with labour administration will find it worth their while to study.



Nearly one-third part of a man's life is spent on his bed, writes Brother S. P. Garg in an essay on "The Art of Sleeping". But it is really unlucky that he is very indifferent to the rules of sleep and rest with the result that his life is shortened and that too becomes unhealthy. A few rules are laid down here for guidance.

One should, as far as possible, sleep in the open. Otherwise the sleeping room must be well ventilated where the sun-rays can reach every nook and corner of the room. Such a room is less cold (during Winter) than the dark and cold room of the lower storey. Sleeping with face covered is very injurious to health. The fear that cold or hot air does harm to body is quite erroneous. As a matter of fact, it is the inner impurities that cause different diseases but not the natural phenomena, e.g., air, water, light, earth and sky. Hence wrong notions as regards cold or hot air must be eradicated from the minds of people for ever.

Before going to sleep one should relax his body completely. But healthy sleepers do toss and turn while asleep as relaxation is not possible all at once.

Between 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. are the best hours for sleep. But most refreshing sleep comes in the early stage. A normal man requires at least six hours' sleep. Those who do not sleep for the required time have to spend more energy and time on work. It is also not possible to avoid sleeping for a few days together and then to sleep for nights in succession A nap after lunch is not sheer self-indulgence. Growth, assimilation and repair are most active during sleep. The most important factor in nutrition is sleep. Without sleep, the digested material, however well it may have been digested, is unable to reach its intended destination.

The bed should be neither too hard nor too soft. Mattresses and springs should be of medium softness Avoid feathers. The covers should be dry, warm, light and porous. Over-heating by woollen and excess of clothing must be avoided. A thin pillow should be used and bolsters discarded.

On the side is the best position during sleep for most persons. Sides may be changed. Sleeping on the left does not strain the heart.

There is a very intimate relationship between food and sleep. The amount of sleep actually necessary for any particular person is an individual matter which varies widely It may, however, be safely affrmed that just as the majority eat too much, so the majority sleep too much Digestion of heavy foods, e.g, refined sugar, pulses, etc., needs a longer sleep. Those who live on fruits and vegetables require sleep of very short duration

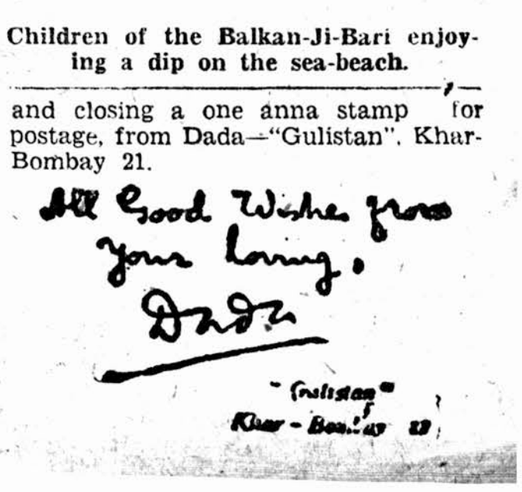
Noise, whether it causes conscious irritation or not, has in the long run an exhausting effect upon the central nervous system Sleep in a railway train is not a refreshing sleep The practical outcome of these considerations is that a certain amount of quiet is necessary to everyone everyday. In its absence the nervous system fails to obtain the real repose which is essential to its ultimate well-being Surroundings, therefore, at night should be quiet

* * *

Every one is welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-Ji-Bari Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age,

Children of the Balkan-Ji-Bari enjoying a dip on the sea-beach.

and closing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21.



Let us talk it over—

If it comes to that—beg, borrow or steal—what would you do? This was the final point which came up while a circle of our friends were discussing the fortunes of a moneyed woman for whom the wheels of time were not running smoothly. None in our midst was for begging or borrowing, so most voted 'stealing' because that requires at least some grit and skill.

However, to the utter consternation of us—potential thieves!— a friend declared "I would rather resort to prostitution than beg or borrow or steal. After all there's nothing dishonest about it...." Perhaps there was more a spirit of bravado behind these words than sincerity. For, all I know, that girl would commit 'harakiri' if it really came to that....

But then there was something in these words "nothing dishonest about prostitution." How incongruous it sounds and yet when you come to think of the whole affair in a serious manner, you cannot but accept it. As for the woman she joins the profession openly. The blame of dishonesty should go to those who help her to thrive (what a misnomer!) on it. For, all the callers are by no means only bachelors. Among them are young husbands, fathers of half a dozen kids and even grandfathers. All of them owe first allegiance to the family. But still they feel no shame in betraying their faith as they spend night after night under the lurid dazzle of the Red Light. It is they who become dishonest in trying to satisfy their lust on the strength of money. And with all this they can move about freely and continue to be regarded as gentlemen by society.

I am afraid, it is society which is the real culprit filled with hypocrisy and dishonesty! To illustrate: a prostitute, who becomes one unwittingly or due to family feuds or economic reasons is avoided by the social set like a leper. To the latter, one might at least give a pice but to the former nothing but a disdainful look! The leper involvec in us a sense of pity for having contacted such a fell disease but the prostitute, we imagine, chooses the hell-like life of her own sweet will. Therefore laws are enacted for her segregation.

But then there are not a few women who have a goodly income, that belong to the same profession. Of course, their ways are more refined and some of them do manage to have a veneer of culture around their person. They also prosess the necessary tact to carry on the nefarious business while staying right amidst high society! If I may hazard a challenge, I would say that most of us know at least one such woman, by name if not in person. Here comes one more question. Tell me if you have the guts to snub her on the spot in case she tries to make friendly overtures towards you! I bet your answer will be a flat "No". Your tolerance can be explained only one way—the society itself doesn't show her the contempt so richly deserved. What is society if not you and I? It's our duty to tear off the thin veil of culture, recreation, art etc. that is thrown over these dens of deceit and debauchery. For, these make very alluring sports for the young and innocent boys and girls. We do realise this danger but even then remain unconcerned about it as any step taken on these lines means lot of botheration—inform the police, collect witnesses, give statements and son on.

It is most gratifying indeed to note that the Bombay CID Vigilance Branch have decided to enlist women. After receiving the necessary training, they will start work as social spies and be on the look out for pimps who make good business out of trafficking in women. They should prove very helpful in unearthing the type of 'dishonest' prostitute I have mentioned earlier. But from the selection of the first batch it appears the girls will be too young to handle this delicate job. Intermediate standard means a girl of 18 or 20 at the most. The age should not be less than 25 years because the work calls for experience of outside world and maturity of thoughts.

—*Leela*

WOMEN'S PAGE

Happy Home Is

THE BASIS FOR HAPPY NATION

Says Lady Cripps

Lady Cripps is seen here arranging flowers in the drawing room of historic No. 11 Downing Street, London, official home of all British Chancellors of the Exchequer.

Lady Cripps, wife of Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer and Number One "Economic Brain," gives her opinions, in this exclusive interview, on topics that concern housewives. Herself the mother of four and grandmother of nine, she still rises at 5-30 in the morning (an hour and a half after her husband), and asserts that "Women today really bear the brunt of shortages ..... it is plain drudgery for most of them."

By Leila Danbury

IT is often said that a women can make or mar her husband's career, and whenever I meet or hear about a man famous in public life I always wonder what his home life is like.

For such a man, to be successful, usually depends on his wife to give him the happiness and peace of mind essential to carry on with whatever task he has been set or has set himself.

Lady Isobel Cripps, wife of Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer provides just such an example. She received me in her comfortably but simply furnished drawing room at historic No. 11 Downing Street, a room which radiated the same atmosphere of calm serenity and kindness as the dignified woman whose husband is responsible for the economy of a country fighting for its survival.

This house is not merely the official residence of the Chancellor—it is a home; and to me it proved an old saying: "Home is an atmosphere, not merely a place to live." For the roots of Sir Stafford and Lady Cripps are in the country where they have always had their home, but have had to be a great deal in London because of their work.

"But one must live where one's duties are," says Lady Cripps, "and ours are here."

Up At 5-30 A. M.

It is this sense of duty that fills her whole being. Without ever interfering in her husband's ministerial affairs, she takes a lot of work off his shoulders and a never ending interest in his tasks. Her hobbies? The grey-haired, blue-eyed woman smiled: "My interests are my hobbies and I pursue them all day long, but I have always loved my garden and working in it.'

Lady Cripps' day often starts about 5-30 a.m; and at 6-30 she joins her husband—who gets up at 4 a.m. to get through his work—for a walk in St. James's Park before breakfast at 7-45, "and the day's work begins about 8-30.' The first telephone calls come in, there is a tremenodus lot of correspondence to be dealt with, and contacts to be made over different subjects in which she is interested. Whenever possible they retire at 10-30 p.m.

When Sir Stafford was Minister of Aircraft Production in 1942 Lady Cripps accompanied him on his tours round the factories. She spoke to the workers herself, discussed welfare problems with all sides, and made each visit a personal investigation. And always she looks at the human aspect of everything, remembering that she is dealing with real people.

'Women Bear The Brunt

For the wife of a minister it would be fatally easy to think of people merely in terms of population figures to whom production statistics must be applied or, perhaps, just as easy not to think of them at all because her own position entails sufficient responsibility to occupy her mind entirely. But not Lady Cripps. When her husband was President of the Board of Trade she told him what women need for their homes and their children.

As a mother of four children, plus two adopted ones, and a grandmother of nine, she should know. "Women today really beat the brunt of shortages and restrictions," she said. "It is plain drudgery for most of them and their spirit is admirable."

Althought present circumstances make it necessary for many married women to go out to work, Lady Cripps believes that a mother with young children should put them and her home above all things. "It is difficult to do two jobs well, and this is one of the problems that women have got to solve in the future, because a happy home is the basis of a happy Nation.'

The Cripps family, although now split up, are very close to one another always. "The children know they can always come to us if they need us and the grandchildren are a great joy to my husband and myself."

Sometimes they manage to slip away to their small country house near Stroud which is looked after by the Nannie who has been with the family for over 24 years. Occasionally the older grandchildren come to stay at 11, Downing Street—a great thrill for them

Both Lady Cripps and her husband are very keen on international youth work to promote better understanding between nations. "But I do not believe in this division between generations," she told me firmly. "The future of the country does not depend on youth alone but on youth working together with their elders and learning by their experience."

About education: "My son's children in the country go to the vilage school until about eight, and this has been a great success with thsm. Education, especially in the early years, depends so much on what kind of school is available in the district."

Let Down Hems

About Fashion: "I think some of the moderate New Look clothes are most attractive. Some are extremely ugly." Lady Cripps wore a simple green tailored dress on which the hem had been let down. She has lengthened her existing wardrobe "where it was possible"; buys replacements in the new length.

"But I realy haven't much time to think about clothes or go out looking for them," she told me, and added confidentially: "When I go to some of these dress collections to meet overseas buyers and representatives I am always a bit worried about my clothes." Lady Cripps wears no make-up of any kind, and her skin is fresh and clear.

Just then a head appeared round the door and a voice said, "Hullo dear" Lady Crips blue eyes lit up with a smile. "Hullo darling, look, we have a visitor." Sir Stafford had come home for lunch.

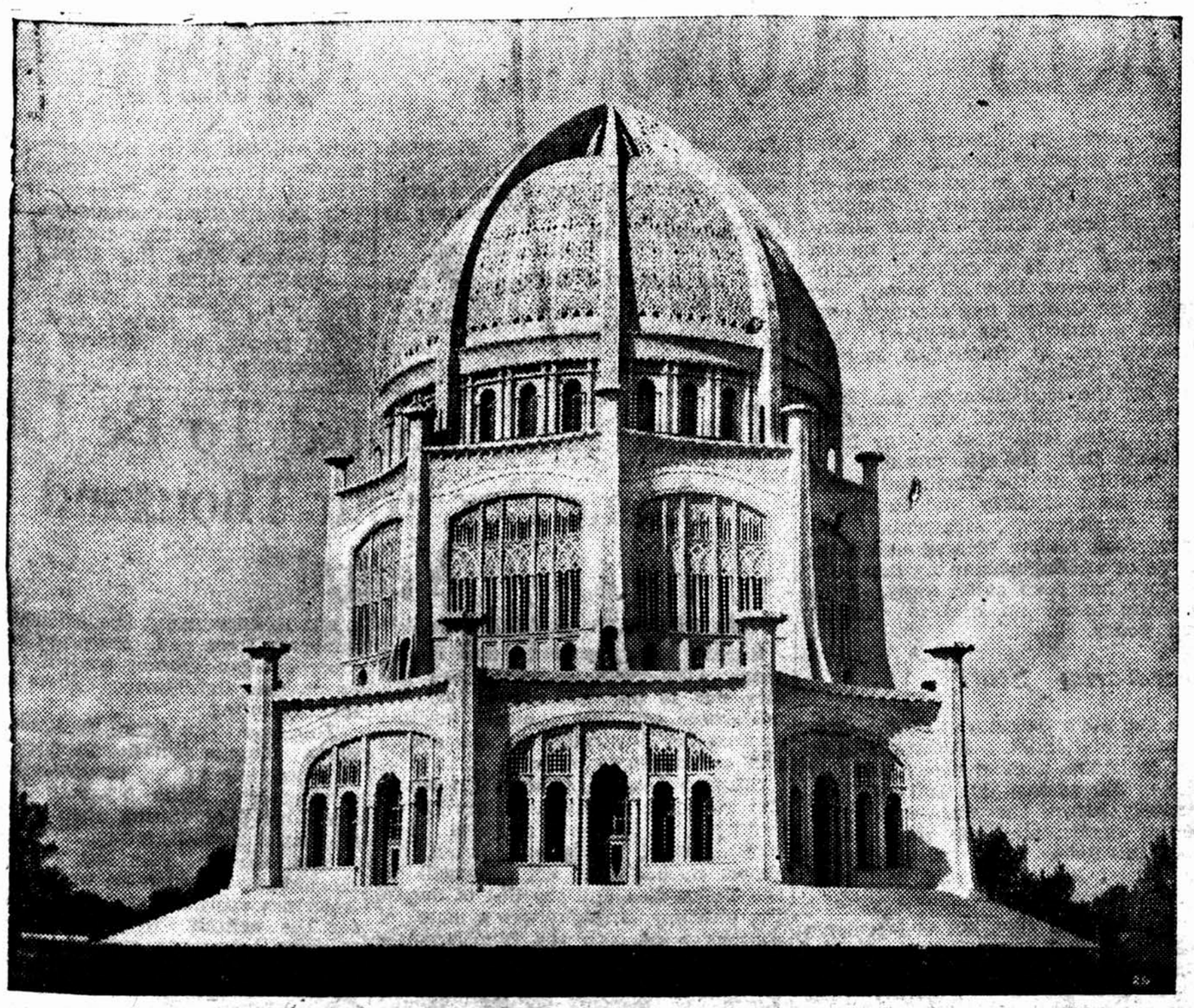
The Grand Canyon & National Parks Of U. S. A.

(Continued from page 5)

ed the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the same year.

From the popularity of these National Parks possessing magnificent natural beauty or scenic grandeur, harbouring profuse animal and plant life or containing wonder-raising natural phenomena, it seems certain they fulfil a great need of the people, who seek daily release from the tension of city life in their quiet and solitude and remoteness from the hectic tempo of urban existence. Further they help to bring the city dweller and rura farmer closer together tending to their mutual benefit Highways, travel and National Parks seem to have tended unconsciously to introduce some of the benefits of urban existence into rural life and to make the polyglot American civilization more uniform. Further, like great architectural monuments and museums of art of which America seems to have plenty, such high standard National Parks exert deep and powerful inspirational influences. As stated by the late Dr John C. Merriam of the National Parks Association. "The parks are not merely places to rest and exercise and learn They are regions where one looks through the veil to meet the realities of nature and of the unfathomable power behind it" (vide "Our National Parks and Monuments –By Devereux Butcher—Oxford University Press—1947). It can be realised that our ancient sages did not repair to the forests in vain nor was the magnificent carving of the living rocks an idle pastime.

Baha'i Temple



More than 250,000 visitors have registered at the Baha'i Temple since the superstructure was built in 1931. They have come from all parts of the world, some as individuals and some in groups numbering up to one or two hundred persons. Rated by the concrete industry as the outstanding example of architectural concrete, Baha'i Temple has become a landmark in the Chicago areas, as a unique structure as well as for its religious aims.

It is a concrete and steel building consisting of four different units or storeys. On this structure has been applied an outer shell which carries one of the most intricate and arresting schemes of ornamentation developed in the western world. This shell consists of hundreds of units joined together so as to form an unbroken surface, each unit being cast from a mold poured with a mixture of white portland cement and crushed quartz, attaining the hardness and endurance of natural stone. The design is worked in bas-relief and also by perforation of the shell, which gives a delicate, lace-like effect.

The intricate pattern of the design was elaborated by the artist from the planetary orbits, from leaf and flower forms, and from the sacred symbols of the revealed religions. Each entrance way carries a Baha'i text, one of which reads: "The earth is but one country; and mankind its citizens."

Operation Within The Heart

By Trevor I. Williams

Three remarkable operations were carried out by a United Kingdom surgeon Mr. R. C. Brock of Guy's Hospital London, in February and March of this year. They were remarkable in that for the first time in the history of medicine a surgical operation was successfully carried out inside the living beating heart. The results which have been described in a recent issue of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, are successful enough to leave no doubt that a new era in the treatment of heart diseases has opened.

These operations have come almost exactly half-a-century after the surgeons began to fight against a semi-mystical mediaeval attitude which regarded the heart as an organ wholly different from all others in the body and one with which it would me presumptuous for man to meddle. It was in 1896 that Rehn first sewed up a wound in the heart. The operation was completely successful and other surgeons were quick to profit by the lesson Within 10 years more than 100 similar operations were performed. One of the earliest patients is alive and well today, a tribute to the skill of these early pioneers.

"Blue Babies"

In the years that followed many other surgeons operated upon the outside of the heart or upon the great blood vessels near it, but none dared the next big step—to operate within the heart itself. Perhaps the greatest advance was that of Blalock and Taussig, who, in 1944, established what is popularly known as the "blue baby" operation.

Babies are sometimes born with a partial blockage in the supply of blood to the lungs— consequently, their blood streams can never secure enough oxygen to enable the vital processes to proceed satisfactorily, and so allow them to lead an ordinary active life The condition grows worse as the child grows older doomed to disability and early death. In the "blue baby" operation some of the blood, which would normally go to other parts of the body, is diverted to the lungs which are thus able to carry out their task properly. This long and tedious operation which has already brought relief to hundreds is, however, only an indirect form of relief — the cause of the trouble is not removed, but is by-passed

Direct Operation

For his first essays in surgery within the heart, Mr. Brock chose a similarly dangerous condition which it would be possible to relieve by the "blue baby" operation but which might also be relieved by a direct operation: an increased supply of blood would then be provided to the lungs without any of the disadvantages that "by-passing" is considered to entail.

To understand just what has been achieved it is necessary to say something about the structure and purpose of the heart. This organ is essentially a pump for circulating the blood through the arteries and veins of the body. The actual pumping is done by a part of the heart called the ventricle, which has thick muscular walls which contract and dilate rhythmically, squeezing the blood out into the body on contraction, and drawing in more on dilation. A complex system of valves prevents the blood flowing back into the heart and regulates its flow to the various parts of the body

Valves Distended

Sometimes however, as already mentioned, children are born with the supply of flood between the heart and the lungs partially obstructed. This obstruction may be due to the deformation of the valves inside the heart; these may be partially closed up, so that there is only a tiny and inadequate hole for the blood to flow through. To relieve the condition all that is necessary is to distend the valves—in itself a very simple operation—so as to allow the blood to flow freely The great—and hitherto insuperable—obstacle is to reach these valves without doing irreparable damage to the heart itself.

Mr. Brock's procedure is, first to insert two parallel rows of thread in the outside of the ventricle. These are crossed and held by an assistant. An incision is then made in the wall of the ventricate —which may be half-an-inch or more in thickness—and an instrument is quickly passed in to dilate the constricted valve As soon as the instrument is removed the two lines of the thread are pulled together to close the wound, which is then sewn up.

Skill And Daring

To carry out such an operation as this for the first time demands the greatest skill and daring on the part of the surgeon, but it also demands— as Mr Brock has been at pains to point out—all the resources of modern medical science

First, the most precise diagnosis is necessary, so that the surgeon knows exactly what to expect at every stage of the operation. Mr. Brock gives unstinted praise to his heart-expert collegue Dr. Maurice Campbell saying that without his knowledge and partnership "this most difficult venture" could not have succeeded. Equally important is the anaesthetist who must nurse the patient already weakened by chronic illness through the severe strain of the operation The new drugs such as penicillin ward off infection, which might in a few hours undo all the surgeon's painstaking work.

The operation is essentially the work of a team led and inspired by the surgeon.

Three Successes

So far this radically new kind of operation has been tried with only three patients all of whom survived. Two of them being adult, were of an age when the outlook for the future is normally poor in cases like this, and any heart surgery operation carries a grave risk. It is hoped later to carry out the operation with young children, for the earlier the condition is relieved the less risk there is of complications in later life.

Up to the present the operation is being used to treat only an abnormal condition present from birth but there is every hope that as other surgeons follow the British lead into the new field that has been opened it will be possible to treat equally effectively some of the diseases of the heart which appear only in later life.

MARGARET O'BRIEN: HOLLYWOOD'S SHOOTING STAR AT ELEVEN

(continued from page 22)

acting is great fun, whether it is on the set or playing "dress-up" in her mother's clothes with the other kids on the block.

When she saw herself first in "Journey for Margaret" she thought she could have done better. In "Lost Angel" she thinks maybe she improved a little but that "Jimmie Craig was just wonderful. Mister Craig is on top of her love-list at the moment, which is subject to change without notice.

Her favourite actress is Jennifer Jones. "She's a Fox star", Margaret said anxiously, sliding her eyes around to the publicity woman, who looked unperturbed. Her favourite picture is "The Song of Bernadette'.

"She was so beautiful in that", Margaret sighed, her brown eyes intent. "Almost holy, sort of".

When Margaret grows up she wants to be a nun. By that time she figures she will have had enough acting. "Nuns", she says "are the most beautiful people in the world".

At the moment, though, the most important things in her life are "the Saints, my mother, my Aunt Missa, Maggie (her cocker spaniel), my Indian suit and Jimmie Craig'.

Her two biggest wishes are (1) to be old enough to play a holy part and (2) to get all her teeth in.—"N Y. Times".

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

WEST had a near two-bid, but properly preferred to have the bidding develop along the more normal lines that would follow an opening one-bid. He, therefore, assumed the slight risk that a game hand might be passed out at one diamond. When East raised West was deciding whether to rebid three hearts or three spawes- when South's two heart overcall solved the problem. West deasoned that if East could pass the two hearts double, the set should be something colossal; if East took out the double, West then could skip in spades; if the opponents rescued in clubs, West could cue-bid that suit to show his void.

East-West vulnerable.
East dealer

NORTH
♠ J 10 6
♡ 7 5 3
◇ K 8 4
♣ K Q 9 2

WEST
♠ A Q 4 3
♡ A Q J 6
◇ A Q J 7 2
♣ —

EAST
♠ K 8 7 6 2
♡ —
◇ 10 9 6 3
♣ J 10 8 5

SOUTH
♠ 9
♡ K 10 9 8 4 2
◇ 5
♣ A 7 6 4 3

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1◇	Pass
2◇	2♡	Dbl.	All Pass

As reasoning this was fair enough, but the human factor threw a monkey wrench into West's plan. East "couldn't" leave in the double..but he did! West opened the diamond ace; then, pursuing his plan to shorten declarer, he led another diamond. Declarer discarded a spade while dummy won the king, then led a trump which lost to West's jack. Another diamond lead shortened South, who led a club up to dummy. Here West's anxiety to score his small trump hurt his cause. He ruffed and led the spade ace. But now South ruffed and, with his clubs soiled he simply led that suit until West took his two trump tricks. The defence made four hearts and one diamond trick, so declarer made his contract.

West could have set the hand either by shifting to a spade at trick two, or by discarding on the club lead toward dummy This would leave declarer with a losing club and, since West could force a trump from South every time, he got in, he was sure to make his four trumps anyway.

Or course, West's aggravation at East's leaving in the double didn't help his defence any. East's "excuse" —that he "was too weak to take out" —was a self-contradiction. His raise was based largely on ability to ruff hearts. His defencive strength was nil. He should, therefore, have taken out to two spades—a clearer sign of weakness since he had first bid two diamonds rather than show the spades. West probably would have jumped all the way to six spades—a contract that could have been made with reasonably careful play!

Our Delhi Letter.

From Our Special Correspondent

INDIA FACES ECONOMIC CRISIS

Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru made a profound statement at Madras on Sunday last. He said:—

"We are not at war and we shall not be, I hope, at war. Nevertheless, we are facing a situation, political, economic, external and internal, which creates, more or less the same dangers, taking as a whole, as war situation creates. When you have war outlook of this kind, then everything else becomes secondary and the person who puts forward a secondary matter before the primary is concluded as a person lacking wisdom, giving importance to lesser things of life when vital things are in danger."

Seldom before India's Prime Minister made a truer statement as he did at Madras. It is a curious phenomenon, however, that till to-day, no one in the Cabinet has seriously considered a remedy for stopping the economic rot, in which this country has been dragged.

As for the food situation, the Food Minister has exhorted the country folk to plant fruit trees on the Independence Day. He also presided at the meeting of the Technical Panel of the Food Ministry and Refrigeration Conference. Meanwhile, the entire food reserve created under the advice of an Englishman by name Dr. Gregory has been eaten away. India is living to-day on ship to mouth food policy.

Secretariat Staff

In the main Secretariat of the Government of India, Superintendents and Assistants number about 3,000 and officers 350 against 600 and 50 respectively before the war. The number of clerical staff has risen from 3,000 to 40,000. The following from an official Blue Book will be read with interest:

"On the civil side, net engagements (excluding civil personnel of the Defence Establishments), which averaged about 1,000 per month during the last quarter of 1947 and increased to 1,100 in January 1948 changed into a net discharge of over 5,000 persons in the following month. This sudden fall in the volume of employment in the month of February was mainly due to the decline in the number of clerical personnel, unskilled labour employed by the Ministry of Communications. In March, however, there was a net addition of about 900 persons to civil employment." On the average 971 persons were added in employment by the Central Government in the last quarter of 1947, including 449 clerks. Due to bumper demand for embassies abroad, this average should considerably increase after March this year.

An Economy Committee has been functioning since March last. Its Chairman Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai has so many irons in the fire, that he has hardly any time left for this Committee. Being a businessman, he is not likely to tread on the corns of anyone in the Cabinet. The Committee's recommendations may, therefore, go the way of Anti-Phooka Act. What the Prime Minister intended to convey was that all avoidable expenditure should be postponed for some years so that India's economy may be harnessed to war footing. According to estimates, Government of India will need a 1,000 crores of rupees in next seven years to finance India's development and other schemes. Almost half of this money will be needed for unproductive purposes. Total loss from Prohibition is placed at Rs. 100 crores a year. The Anti-Zamindari campaign alone will need Rs. two hundred crores in loan, in addition to bonds, which the Provincial Governments will give to the Zamindars.

Multi-Purpose Projects

As far as the development projects are concerned, an attempt is being made to advance on all the fronts. Multi-purpose projects are admittedly important. The question, however, is whether it is prudent to undertake simultaneous development of all the projects. These projects are expected to cost Rs. seven hundred crores. Damodar Project will illustrate how faulty these estimates are. The tenders for the smallest dam in the Damodar Project have exceeded by two and a half times the original estimates. On this basis, all the projects should cost Rs. 1,750 crores. The snag is that the Government ignores the recommendations of Committees, it had appointed. The Advisory Planning Board, it will be recalled, had laid down priorities for development schemes. Priorities seem now accorded by the nuisance value.

As for food and cloth prices, they can be brought down by a simple formula. Let the Government prohibit Banks to make advances on foodgrains and cloth. This simple measure will compel the hoarders and speculators to seal their hoards. The trial of strength is, however in the Tax Investigation Commission. A modest sum of Rs. four hundred crores is involved. The Big Money is on a squatting strike till the Commission was abolished. Will Premier Nehru call of their bluff? New Delhi reports are, however, not very encouraging.

Korea Has Wanted To Be Left Alone For Four Thousand Years!

(By DOUGLAS M. ALLEN, Jr.)

Korea's only apparent aim during nearly 4,000 years of legend and history was to be left alone, but the misfortune of geographical position assured her frustration in this simple and commendable purpose.

Situated between China (to whom she was once loosely tied ass "Little Brother: by cultural, religious and social bonds), Russia and Japan, her shores washed (but not cleansed) by the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, the unhappy kingdom was a bone of contention of both the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars. After the latter, Japan, who considered Korea "a dagger pointed at her heart", with the hilt too handy to Russia, took over lock, stock and honey-cart.

The last Korean royal family—with the exception of an ancient and crusty dowager empress about four feet tall who still lives in seclusion in a small house on the old palace grounds—was transported to Tokyo and set up as a sort of poor-relation appendange of the Imperial Court. There is still a Pretender hereabouts who claims to be an illegitimate son of the lost monarch. When the Americans entered Korea he offered to serve as king, but was turned down.

Jap Record

The Japanese treated the Koreans as inferiors and were detested by them, but they did the country some good despite itself. They built 3,700 miles of fine railroad beds (the rolling stock at present is a disgrace to the tracks), established a university and an agricultural school, developed a variety of rice which gave an increased yield and forced farmers to plant it, encouraged the cultivation of mulberry trees and thus the silk industry, began erosion control and reforestation and started some textile manufacturing.

They also in an effort to destroy the fierce Korean nationalism which somehow survive all occupations and overlordships, made Japanese the official language during their 40 years of control and discouraged the use of written Korean. This has added to the already considerable woes of the American army the necessity of teaching the written Korean language to Koreans in preparing them for self government. (The American army is nothing if not versatile).

Between the Japanese capitulation and the arrival in Korea of the armed forces of the United States, which had promised Korea independence in a basically honest but too glib propaganda attack on the Japanese Empire, there was a lapse of about a month. It was one of our costlier lapses.

Soviet forces, who had a direct overland route, swarmed over the country which most people had assumed we would occupy unilaterally (President Roosevelt's policies of giving everyone freedom and of mollifying the Russians here collided head-on), and it was with some difficulty that we persuaded the Russians to content themselves with North Korea, above the thirty-eight parallel, where the country's major sources of coal, lumber and electric power are located.

They have, of course, dug in and it will be with considerably more difficulty that we shall persuade them to withdraw ideologically a degree farther.

(Copyright).

Human Period Of Disillusion

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

The age period from 25 to 35 is a decade of disillusion

This was stressed here before a meeting of the American Psychiatric Association by Dr. Edward G. Billings, of Denver, in an appeal that physicians pay more attention to the inevitable strains of life responsible for many troubles of this age group.

First, Dr. Billings said, this is a time when one's ambitions are altered in the light of reality and this is often a severe emotional strain. New ideals must be formed to replace those of youth.

Second, he said, it is a time when the biological rhythms of the body are changing. The psychological and the physical mesh in a pattern to which the individual finds great difficulty in adjusting. The result, Dr. Billings said, is the appearance of many imaginary ills, both mental and physical. There are hundreds of unnecessary operations that could be avoided if doctors would study the psychic reactions of the individuals

Following this critical decade, said Drs Franz J Kallman and Gerhard Sander of Columbia University, it is becoming increasingly evident that some of the basic secrets of life are locked in old age and challenge discovery. The two psychiatrists have completed a study of 801 pairs of twins, who have survived up to 60 years of age, to determine the genetic and environmental influences at work in the process of aging. They selected both identical and non-identical twins The former presumably have precisely the same heredity, so that any hereditary influences would have about the same effects.

The influence of heredity on the aging process was clearly apparent. One pair, for example, who had been separated for long time became blind and deaf in the same month and died within five days of each other just before their 86th birthdays.

The entire group of twins was given the same psychological tests. Identical twins showed the greatest tendency to score alike throughout life, indicating that at least some intellectual abilities depend on the potential present at the beginning of life . Much the same was shown by the marriage rate. Identical sisters showed a strong tendency to remain old maids, due to a common personality attitude towards marriage

STERILITY AMONG IDENTICAL TWINS

There were some unexpected findings in the study of birth rates. For the twins as a whole these did not differ greatly from normal. Sterility, however, occurred twice as often among identical twins as among non-identical This disharmony was found especially common among identical males

Findings for longevity were based on the histories of 58 pairs of twins, all of whom have died of natural causes. The difference in the time one twin has outlived the other has been almost double between non-identical and identical twins. This indicates, the two psychiatrists reported, that hereditary factors largely determine the length of life and that life cannot be expanded beyond an individual's hereditary capacity.

Good nature is the very air of a good mind; the sign of a large and generous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.—GOODMAN.

*

Real friendship is a slow grower and never thrives unless engrafted upon a stock of known and reciprocal merit—CHESTERFIED.

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MR. CUMMINGS SUMS UP

By Dr. Ranjee G. Shahani

A WELL-KNOWN BRITISH POLITICAL COMMENTATOR OF THE LIBERAL LONDON "NEWS CHRONICLE," MR. A. J. CUMMINGS ASSERTS THAT A TESTING TIME WILL COME FOR INDIA WITH THE RISE OF POLITICAL PARTIES BESIDES THE CONGRESS.

Of all the political commentators—and there are quite a few in Britain alone—A.J. Cummings is perhaps one of the most distinguished. Personally I admire him very much. Why? Because he is free enough to be courageous and courageous enough to be free.

To tell the truth I take the London "News Chronicle" mostly because of him. I turn to his "Spotlight" for correct facts and frankness and clarified thought. I am rarely disappointed. Cummings always contemplates the contemporary scene with passionate disinterestedness; and, what is more, he possesses the capacity to value.

I had the pleasure of meeting Cummings a few days ago. We had a long, quiet talk. Before I tell you about it let me give you a rapid impression of the man.

In Middle Fifties

It is difficult to know the age of a man who takes care of himself and his body; but I should say that Cummings is in the middle fifties. He has a roundish face, scanty fair hair, frank blue eyes and a pugnacious chin. He smokes a pipe which goes out pretty frequently. And his voice, which I noted with particular care for it tells us a lot, is clear and resonant with perhaps just a hint of defiance in it. It seems to say: "Here is truth as I see it; take it or leave it."

I asked Cummings if he had been to India.

"Unfortunately not; but I have given some thought to your country. I have to, because I am the political editor of the "News Chronicle". As you know, our policy is liberal and has been progressive so far as India is concerned. We wanted her to be independent because she must be given the right to experiment with her destiny. We have always espoused unpopular causes which, curiously enough, generally turn out to be the right causes."

"What do you think of India and her future?"

"India is an immense country. Soon other political parties besides the Congress will spring up. Then a test time will come for you Indians."

A Great Statesman

"That is true; but it all depends on our leaders. If they are sound nothing can go wrong. Do you think we possess any great statesmen?"

"Great statesmen don't grow on bushes."

I thought it best to ask a more direct question. "What do you think of Nehru?"

"I have never had the pleasure of meeting him personally; but Lord Mountbatten, when he was last here, gave a dinner to some editors. I was among them. He told us then—he had no need to be cautious because it was a private party—that Nehru was really a great man. I can well believe it."

I then told him what Edward Thompson had once written to me about Nehru. He had said, among other things: "My soul will stand bail for Nehru."

Cummings was impressed by these words. Edward Thompson," he said, "knew Nehru as no other Englishman knows him. He must have been right in his judgment."

"Do you think the disunity of Asia is a danger to world stabilisation?"

The Focal Point

"Communism flourishes wherever misery prevails. Hopeless men will try anything, for they have nothing to lose whatever happens. I think India is the focal point here. If she can succeed in raising the standard of life of her millions she might, by her example, save the whole East. India's problems are staggering but she has also tremendous opportunities. Wil she prove equal to her great fate? I remain hopeful."

"India", Cummings added, "has produced men of sterling merit in almost every activity; and now that she is independent her energies will be canalised in creative and constructive directions. Young men of vision will spring up and they will do what needs doing. Faith in oneself and in one's country is the main thing."

Cummings asked me what interested me most as a writer. To create, I said, an 'entente amicale et fraternelle' between the different races and peoples.

"That's my ideal, too. Take, for instance, Russia. I know the country and like it. I have tried to understand the attitude of its present rulers. I find it, I confess, very short sighted. After World War II there was a fund of good-will towards Russia—a great fund. It is all gone because of her queer behaviour. The Russian rulers are banking on the collapse of the Capitalist system. Well, ours is a socialist democracy which the Russians should be able to understand and appreciate."

U. S. And Russia

"As for the United States," he observed, "she is so rich both in natural resources and technical ability that nothing can upset her for long. Crises, no matter what kind, are just ripples on the surface of Americanism. It would do the Russians and the world good to realise the truth of this."

We talked more about Russia and of the existence there of two rival groups, the military and political; but I need not thrash out this matter here.

"Britain," said Cummings, "is doing her best to iron out the difficulties between Russia and the United States, but she is not getting much help from at least one party."

The talk now turned to Britain's future. "We shall overcome our troubles and, believe me, sooner than some peoples suppose. We possess a quality that is not much thought of but which is very important—commonsense. This saves us from rushing into extremes. I think the mass of the people have now understood that more work than before is wanted to make Britain prosperous again. We are always at our best when we have our back to the wall."

Brighter Future

"Another quality of our people," Cummings pointed out, "is their faith in themselves; they never believed during the worst hour of World War II that they could be beaten. So now they refuse to believe that anything terrible can happen to them. As a matter of fact our country's future is brighter than ever. We may not be great in the old way but we shall be greater in a different way. We have an unsurpassed knowledge of world political wisdom and something that I can only call vision. Our influence on world affairs will increase..."

Knowing Britain's people a little I could not but agree with all this.

I left Cummings feeling that I had talked with a wise and good man.

National Health Service Benefits For Visitors To Britain

Free Medical Attendance During Stay

All visitors to Britain, whether of British nationality or not, are entitled to use the National Health Service in exactly the same way as people living permanently in England, Wales and Scotland. (Northern Ireland has its own Health Service.) No contributions are payable.

People going to Britain with the idea of staying for more than three months will be handed, on landing, a leaflet setting out the main points of the Service and telling them that they may choose a doctor and get on to his National Health Service list. They will then receive a medical card. Lists of doctors, dentists and opticians taking part in the Service are available in Post Offices, and Executive Council offices.

MEDICINES WITHOUT CHARGE

People on shorter visits to Britain will also be entitled to all the amenities offered by the Service but will not need to choose a doctor. They will be treated in the same way as "temporary residents" (i.e., people away from home or people who move from place to place). This means that if they are ill, all they need to do is to go to any doctor who has joined the scheme; he will then treat them free of charge, and any medicine which he prescribes will be supplied by the chemist without charge. They will be asked to fill in a simple form when they go to the doctor, stating that it is not their intention to stay for longer than three months and giving their home address.

Apart from the right to the services of a doctor free of charge, any visitor to Britain in the event of serious illness is entitled to hospital and specialist treatment.

"But, dad, if I drive carefully, everybody will know I'm just a beginner."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
YOU ARE CHARGED WITH RUNNING OVER THIS MAN, AND ALSO SPEEDING!
BUT I WAS ONLY HURRYING TO GET OVER HIM!
9-28
GLADYS PARKER

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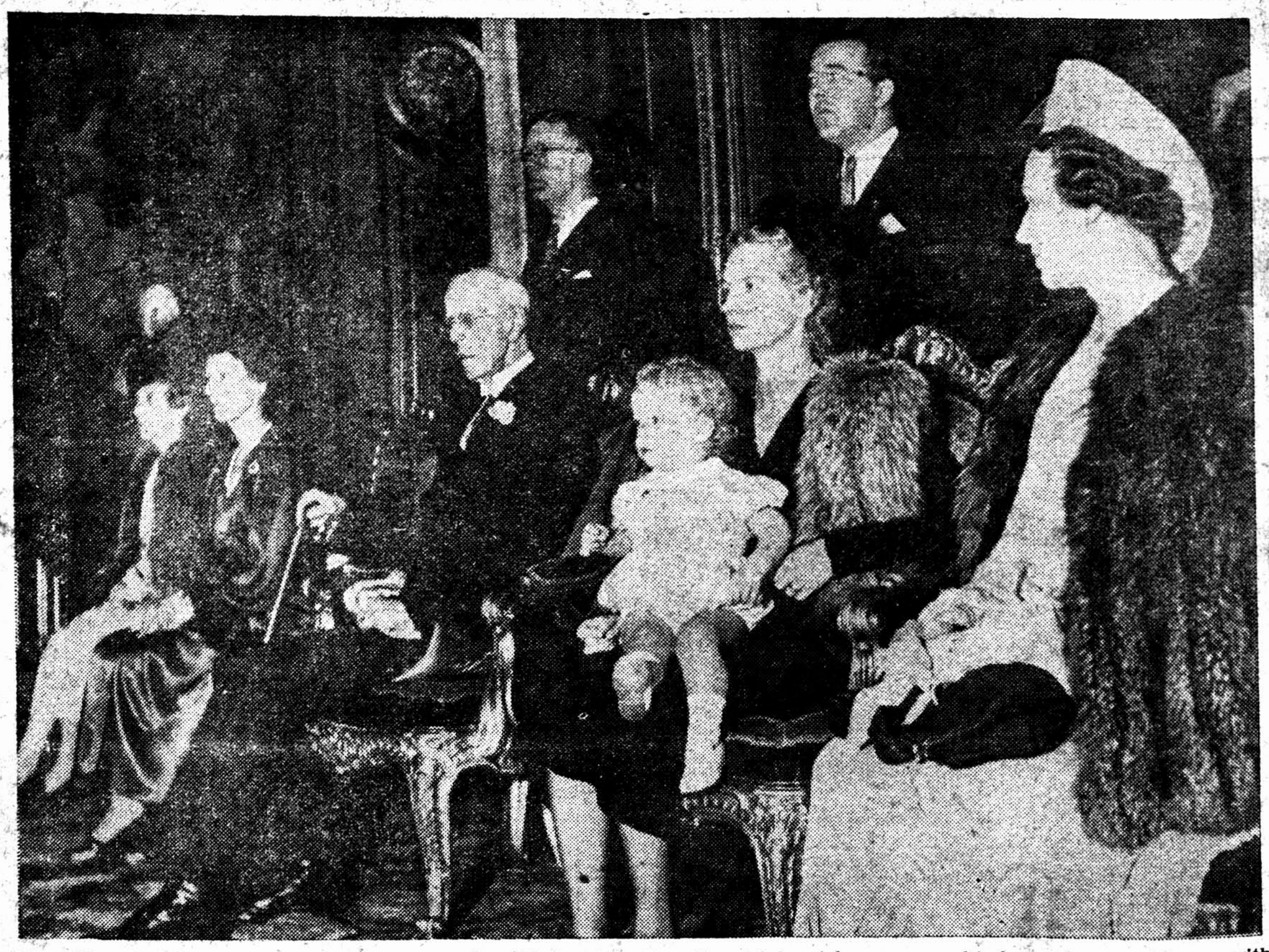
KING GUSTAV KEEPS A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF OLD SWEDISH SILVER. HE KNOWS THE DETAILS OF EVERY LITTLE SNUFF-BOX, GOBLET, OR SALT CELLAR, AND HAS THEM CAREFULLY CATALOGUED. HERE THE KING SHOWS AN ITEM FROM THE COLLECTION TO PRINCE BERNHARD OF HOLLAND.

(Story On Page 4)

OLDEST MONARCH IN THE WORLD



Here King Gustav, part of whose recipe for growing old gracefully is continued interest in young people's fun and games, is seen with other generations of the Swedish royal families. The picture, taken last winter on the 40th anniversary of his acesssion to the throne, shows, from left: Princess Ingeberg, Crown Princess Louise, King Gustav, Princess Sibylla with the little Hereditary Prince Carl Gustav on her knee, and Princess Margaretha Standing: Crown Prince Gustav Adolf of Denmark, daughter of Prince Carl. and Prince Bertil.

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